THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 214

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 14 and 16.

Two-Hour Parking Stays; Bruno Mussolini Killed; British Aims Amplified

The World's Day—August 7, 1941

New England: Hub Retains Two-Hour Parking

Two hour parking limit in Boston is made permanent. [Page 2]. ...

Senator Warren Austin (R) of Vermont denied there was anything "illegal or unethical" in his charging the University of Vermont approximately $28,628 for legal services and other expenses. [Page 4.]

Formation of local labor defense committees as aid in handling labor disputes was recommended to Massachusetts State Federation of Labor convention by Robert J. Watt. [Page 2.]

New regulations governing traffic at East Boston end of Sumner Tunnel will be tried for sixty days beginning Monday. [Page 5.]

In Europe: Commons Hears Peace Aims

Capt. Bruno Mussolini, second son of Premier Mussolini, was killed at Pisa in the crash of an experimental bomber he was piloting on a trial flight.

British peace aims received new amplification in the House of Commons as members showed increasing awareness of the need to develop British political warfare against the Axis. [Page 10.]

Britain's Parliament recessed until September, following automatic conclusion of a session which lacked a necessary quorum.

Washington: 18-Month Extension Up in Senate

The Senate prepared to vote to extend the period of compulsory military service to 18 months after defeating 50 to 21 an amendment to limit extra service to but 12 months. [Page 10.]

Stabilization of the silk industry will be sought by a special committee organized by the OPM, headed by Lessing J. Rosenwald, former chairman of the board of Sears, Roebuck & Company. [Financial Page.]

A bill to authorize the Navy to extend the service of men who enlist hereafter in the Navy or Marine Corps beyond the specified terms in case of war or full national emergency was passed by the House.

The first license for sale of Japanese silk to a United States manufacturer since Nippon's assets were frozen in July—the Chaney silk mills—was issued by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. The silk will be used to make parachutes for the Army.

Ten million yards of cotton goods have been allotted to China under the Lend-Lease Act to make uniforms for the Chinese Army, the Treasury Department announced.

Leon Henderson, continuing his testimony before the House Banking and Currency Committee on the proposed price control bill, recommended that brakes be put on installment buying. He further suggested that wage rates be kept in line with living costs through negotiation rather than by legislation.

Air and Sea: RAF Raids Industrial Centers

Two British destroyers in the Mediterranean were claimed by the Italian High Command to have been hit by Italian torpedo planes.

Industrial centers of Western Germany were raided during the night by the RAF, which admitted loss of 10 planes. Nazi airdromes in Norway and Northern France were also attacked by the RAF. Six German planes were reported by the British destroyed in the past 24 hours.

German versions of the British raids over Germany said that only five British planes were shot down.

Axis bombers raided the Suez Canal zone, causing 30 fatalities, 35 injuries, and some property damage, the Egyptian Government announced.

National: Shipyard Workers Strike Near N. Y.

New York—About 22,000 shipyard workers (union figures) went on strike at Kearny, N. J., Brooklyn and Staten Island, N. Y., halting work on hundreds of millions of dollars of naval and merchant construction. [Page 10.]

New York—Thomas E. Dewey, National Chairman of the United Service Organizations' fund drive, announced that the goal of $10,765,000 has been reached and that with Community Chest commitments, the total will reach $12,000,000 by fall.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Delegates to the C. I. O.'s United Automobile Workers union convention unanimously adopted an amendment to their constitution changing the name of their organization to the International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, in order to embrace aircraft and agricultural implement workers.

In the Orient: Thailand Would Resist Japan?

Thailand would resist Japanese aggression, according to authoritative sources in London as events in the Far East rose to the boiling point. United States and British arms were pledged to Thailand but London appeared divided on whether to go to war over Thailand. [Details: Pages 1 and 8.]

Washington foresaw Japan compelled by economic pressure to make a decision quickly between abandoning its aggressive program, or fighting.

Moscow denied Japanese reports of recent border clashes in Siberia.

In Russia: Nazis Claim Own Losses Small

German communiqués, following up the extravagant claims of victory the preceding day, stated that German losses in Russia had been relatively small, but did not attempt to give figures.

Russo-Japanese relations "have not changed" despite rumors of friction in the Far East, S. A. Lozovsky, Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs announced.

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Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER

TONIGHT

TOMORROW

COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Living Costs Rise 3.7 P. C. in a Year

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 7

An increase of one-half of 1 per cent in the cost of living during July, making the rise in 12 months 3.7 per cent, was reported yesterday by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Living costs for wage earners' families, said the research organization, now stand 24 per cent above the depression low of April, 1933, but are 11.4 per cent below the boom month of July, 1929.

Living cost changes from June to July were listed as follows:

Food—.8 of 1 per cent higher;
Rents—.2 of 1 per cent higher;
Clothing—.3 of 1 per cent higher;
Coal—1.8 per cent higher;
Sundries—.1 of 1 per cent higher.

The purchasing value of the dollar, based on 1923 as 100 cents, was calculated as 112.5 cents in July, compared with 113 in June, 116.7 in July, 1940, and 99.7 cents in July, 1929.

President Adds Fuel To Rumors

President Roosevelt let it be known today that he is keeping "in close touch" with international affairs by Navy radio as he cruised, it is expected, off the New England coast for the fourth day on the White House yacht Potomac.

The President's leisurely trip, officially described as a "vacation," has given rise to rumors that he might be planning to meet Prime Minister Winston Churchill at sea for a conference on matters connected with the war.

In a dispatch from the Potomac today, made public with the approval, if not actually the authorship, of Mr. Roosevelt, it was said that the President is being kept informed through the naval communications system of all developments in the international field.

The dispatch also mentioned, in casual fashion, that both the weather and fishing were of the best, but avoided reference to a possible ocean rendezvous with Anglo-American diplomatic or naval officials.

In fact, the message added fuel to the rumors by a phrase, possibly deliberately inserted, reading, "No destination announced." The full text of the dispatch—third since the President sailed from New London, Conn., last Sunday night with only his personal aides aboard—follows:

All members of party showing effects of sunning. Fishing luck good. No destination announced. President being kept in close touch international situation by Navy radio. All on board well and weather excellent.

Japan Near Showdown; Britain Stiffens Stand

Thailand is key to swiftly moving Far East crisis—Casey warns Australia will fight new aggression—Economic pressure seen forcing Tokyo to decision—Thailanders assured of arms.

Thailand today was the focus of explosive forces apparently deciding peoce or war in the Pacific.

Although both Tokyo and Bangkok officially denied military or economic moves toward Japanese domination of Thailand, Britain and America tensed for a showdown.

Washington believed economic pressure on Japan would force Tokyo to decide quickly whether to abandon its expansion, or drive ahead.

London steeled its Far Eastern forces for action, even while weighing possibilities that for the present a defensive policy might be more strategic. Singapore reported more reinforcements and stood ready to counter any Japanese thrust. Australia based its defense as far as possible from home shores.

Anglo-American arms were assured for Thailand if Japan is resisted. Thailand will fight, according to an authoritative review in London.

Whether Britain would war on Japan over Thailand remained unanswered. Any Japanese move beyond Thailand would run into British bayonets along the borders of Malaya and Burma, and into Chinese armies on the north.

Japanese troops and business agents continued to pour into French Indo-China. Surrender of that rich and strategic colony to Japan without a fight was likened in London to the Anglo-French mistake of 1936 in permitting Hitler to rearm the Rhineland.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 7—Britain is stiffening its stand in an effort to forestall Japanese entry into Thailand—although there is no evidence to show the line which Britain is prepared to draw in defense of Singapore and the South Pacific.

Britain, as Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced in the House of Commons yesterday, has warned the Japanese that any open or disguised invasion of the former Siamese kingdom "must inevitably give rise to the most serious situation between Great Britain and Japan." The British are also understood to have assured Thailand, not only of the British desire to preserve friendly relations, but of their readiness to assist Thailand in resisting any Japanese threat to the independence and integrity of the kingdom.

There is talk in "authoritative circles" that Britain would aid the Siamese if they fight against Japanese aggression. But this is still in the conversational stage. And there is no evidence that the British would hasten to push the situation into an outright war against Japan.

Defensive Strategy

On the contrary many things point to the adoption by the British authorities of strictly defensive strategy in the Straits area of the Far East. Although the increased threat to Singapore which would arise out of a Japanese occupation of Thailand is emphasized, there is still some opinion here that it would be unwise to attempt to go into Thailand and try to prevent the Japanese from establishing themselves there.

Military experts point out that the nature of the country, the fewness of the roads, and similar prob-

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Britain expects Thailand to resist: Page 8.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—The Australian Government is determined not to let the tide of aggression roll to Australian shores before attempting to stem it, Australian Minister Richard G. Casey warned today.

Questioned as to the menacing situation in the Far East, Mr. Casey said that "Australians are convinced that the basic place to defend Australia is as far from Australia as possible.

"That is why we have so many troops in the Near East and that is why we have sent our men to Singapore and Malaysia," he added.

At the same time, he announced that he had just received the latest report on Australian production and manpower and that it was very encouraging, both the number of men under arms and the graph of military production showing a steady rise during the past six months.

"We have now turned out nearly 300 North American type combat planes, while the entire Australian aircraft production, including trainers, since the war began has totaled more than 1,000 planes," he announced.

He also said that Australia had just completed the first half dozen two-engined Bristol Beaufort bombing planes. He explained that plant construction had began two years ago and that all parts of the plane, including engines, are produced in Australia.

Climax Seen Near

Increasing economic difficulties within Japan will force that country to show within a very few days if it has decided irrevocably to push on with its plans for domination over the entire Far East regardless of cost and danger, it is believed here.

According to those in closest touch with Asiatic developments, the economic and financial re-

Continued on Page 20, Column 2

Nazis Claim New Gains in Ukraine; Red Army Profited by Finnish War

By the Associated Press

Thursday, Aug. 7

While the Russians still maintained that the power of the Red Army was unbroken, Berlin dispatches today reported that the remainder of the Russian troops surrounded in the Ukraine were "facing destruction." The Russian communiqué made no reference to any important advance in the south, but indicated that a new German offensive directed at Leningrad had begun in the north.

Meanwhile, following up the sweeping German communiqués of yesterday, the German High Command said today that German losses were moderate compared with the "extraordinarily high" losses of the Red Army in the Battle of Smolensk.

DNB, official German news agency, reported what it called the last futile attempt of Russian forces to break out of encirclement east of Smolensk.

New Threat to Moscow

New operations farther east of Smolensk are said to be in progress now, and this is taken as evidence that a threat to the Soviet capital is developing.

In the Ukraine, where German reports previously had said the Russians had been cut off from the Dnieper River and Black Sea harbors 150 miles south of Kiev, the Red Army now is reported by Berlin to have lost its rearline communications.

Informed Germans spoke optimistically of expected new successes through large-scale envelopments, and said the Russians were faced with encircling Germans pouring between Zhitomir and the Ukraine capital in front of them and the Dnieper and Black Sea at their backs.

The Lokal Anzeiger said the Ukraine operations were more extensive even than the Battle of Flanders, and the Voelkischer Beobachter spoke of them as covering more than a hundred miles in width and depth.

Hitler himself was reported to

Continued on Page 20, Column 4

U. S. pledges all aid to Russia "short of war": Page 6.

By a Staff Artist

Nazi Claims

The black arrows indicate the main points of German advance as described in four much-publicized communiques issued by Berlin Aug. 8.

By Edmund Stevens

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who covered the Finnish-Russian war at the front. He spent more than five years in the Soviets.

The strong showing of the Red Army against the Nazi invaders, which must be conceded despite the portentous claims made by the recent Berlin communiqué, sheds interesting light in retrospect upon the Russo-Finnish war, and suggests comparisons.

Russian failure to win a quick decision over Finland, to overwhelm that little country's defenses in a whirlwind campaign, greatly damaged the Red Army's prestige in the eyes of the world. Military experts and analysts everywhere, after long standing in awe of the Russian colossus, suddenly discovered that it had feet of clay. Just as no adjective was too black to describe the dastardliness of Russian aggression, every term of contempt and abuse was heaped upon the Red Army.

The general rush to "sell the Red Army short" followed the initial setbacks suffered by the Reds in the Karelian Isthmus in the very first fortnight of the war, when the Soviet Command used its poorest troops. Sweeping generalizations were made at the time about the bad morale and poor fighting quality of the Russians.

Early Estimates Wrong

Subsequent events contradicted these early estimates and showed they had been made on the basis of inadequate data.

Nevertheless even after the decisive Russian successes and the conclusion of the war, the opinion persisted in many quarters that the Russians had won solely because of overwhelming numerical superiority and that the Red Army was no obstacle for a truly strong

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Gas Rations Postponed; U. S. Plans Complete Test For Voluntary Reduction

International: By a Staff Artist

Ickes Sets Example in Gas Conservation

Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes, who also is Secretary of the Interior, takes the lead in consumer economy of gasoline. Here the Secretary, who has asked motorists throughout the eastern states to cut down their gasoline consumption, pastes a sticker on his automobile pledging himself to use one third less gasoline. Lower: The Monitor's artist shows how some Americans plan to save 100 per cent of their gasoline consumption.

Massachusetts Director denies Government backs price rise or fuel oil curb.

All along the Atlantic seaboard auto owners will not be required to buy their "gas" with a ration card—at least, not until voluntary conservation has been given "several months'" enthusiastic trial, according to word brought to Boston from Washington today by David H. Howie, Massachusetts Director of Gasoline Conservation.

There will be no Government-sponsored boost in "gas" prices, and no curtailment of fuel oil for American homes, he added.

Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes, however, launching a new full-dress publicity campaign on behalf of the voluntary conservation effort, told his press conference in Washington that rationing "may not be very far ahead."

He also announced that four American tanker ships were being turned over to Russia to haul aviation gasoline, adding that this might contribute to a limited petroleum shortage on the West Coast, but would not affect the eastern states.

Shipment on Way

Mr. Ickes said the first shipment of aviation gasoline for Russia left Los Angeles a week ago, and Ralph K. Davies, Assistant Co-ordinator, predicted that tne four American tankers would start across the Pacific with more gasoline before Russian tankers arrive to take on cargoes.

The first shipment was in drums aboard a merchantman.

As to the possibility of a petroleum shortage in areas of the West, Mr. Ickes said he did not consider it would be "much of a pinch."

Mr. Ickes expressed disappointment at the measure of co-operation by motorists in the East in the gasoline consumption curtailment program, and said he had in mind two or three plans for mandatory rationing." He is "not near as hopeful as I was a week ago," that compulsory curtailment would not be necessary, Mr. Ickes said.

A 1a029,866-gallon increase in the weekly use of motor fuels in the East, Mr. Ickes said, was the public's reply to "insistent and repeated appeals" for a voluntary cut of one third.

He said figures supplied by 15 principal oil companies for the week ending Aug. 1 showed that the sales of gasoline to dealers and through company-owned service stations totaled 117,716,502 gallons, compared with 116,686,636 gallons for the week ending July 25 and 115,155,694 for the week ending July 18.

Howie Views Supported

Mr. Howie's views, however, were supported by New York's Motor Vehicle Commissioner Carroll E. Mealey who, also returning from Washington, reported that there is "no discussion" of rationing "gas" among the conservators and petroleum men in conference there.

"We believe," he said at Albany, N. Y., "that moral suasion, pepped up by a publicity campaign, will enable reduction of gasoline consumption by a third."

Both men took part in a gasoline conference yesterday attended by representatives of automobile and petroleum concerns, members of Leon Henderson's Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, and several other state directors of gasoline conservation.

The theme of the conference was putting voluntary conservation "over the top." Mr. Howie said, categorically denying that plans were being made for compulsory rationing.

Rumors that rationing - card schemes already have been worked out and are being held in

Continued on Page 5, Column 6

Pork Barrel Yawns Hungrily Despite Demands of Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—Congress has by no means put aside politics or special class or regional interests in the defense emergency, as is shown by developments on three widely scattered fronts here.

1. The farm bloc has just forced through House and Senate bills forbidding the Government to market its surplus wheat and cotton holdings, the effect of which is to scrap the old "parity" idea and boost prices for all they are worth at a time of threatened inflation. "Terrible" and "wicked" are the characterizations applied to the action of Congress by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury.

2. The Senate yesterday, 57 to 19, overrode President Roosevelt's veto of a big $320,000,000 so-called "defense" highway bill, which has in it many elements of "pork" with practically only the effective support of Mr. Roosevelt coming from Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, who declared the President's action was "eternally right."

3. The Administration's 18-month draft extension bill, expected to pass the Senate today, will run into strong and possibly almost solid Republican opposition in the House, according to reports from a heated, three-hour Republican caucus last night, while the protracted debate in the Senate has shown factional disagreements in the Democratic leadership itself with an old feud breaking out between Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader, and his former rival, Senator Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky.

Farm Revolt Out of Hand

The farm revolt in behalf of higher prices and the scrapping of old "parity" ideas for something more ambitious in the defense emergency, has reached a point where even a presidential veto could hardly curb it, it is believed.

Farm leaders for 20 years have set their goal at 100 per cent of parity prices, which means prewar purchasing power. To aid this the Government has acquired, in part, 7,000,000 bales of cotton and 300,000,000 bushels of wheat. But now that parity is in sight, the farm bloc has put through both houses a bill to "freeze" the Government's stocks so they can not be unloaded.

They have secured a price floor of 85 per cent of parity for all crops, and in the Henderson price control bill they have a provision not for 100 per cent of theoretical "parity" but 110 per cent, or at the market price of July 29, whichever is higher. The congressional bill, passed by both houses, also requires the Government to buy up all stocks of wheat and cotton held as collateral for outstanding loans. Farm leaders make little secret of their determination to make the most of the war situation, and reveal the essential weakness of the farm aid program that they are willing to have the Government buy surplus crops, but not sell them.

Mr. Roosevelt's veto of the $320,000,000 highway program was based in part on the fact that Congress increased from $25,000,000 to $125,000,000 his recommendations to construct strategic roads. He demanded, too, that the money be allocated on advice of the Army.

Wants States to Dip In

The Senate wants it to be allocated among the States on the basis of population and other factors. Democratic Senators Kenneth McKellar of Tennesee, long an announced opponent of civil service, and Carl Hayden of Arizona, led the successful fight to override the Presidential veto by the necessary two-thirds. Many previous strong champions of "economy" were included in the big majority vote.

Progressive—1
La Follette

For Sustaining (19)

Democrats—13

Bailey	Green	Pepper
Barkley	Guffey	Tunnell
Byrd	Hughes	Walsh
Gerry	Maloney	
Gillette	Overton	

Republicans—6

Austin	Danaher	Vandenberg
Capper	Taft	Wiley

The following were announced as favoring enactment of the bill over the President's veto: Caraway, Spencer, Bilbo, Chavez, Lucas and Murray, Democrats, and Holman, Butler, Aiken and McNary, Republicans.

Willkie Center of Attack

The attitude of Republican revolt in the House found expression

Continued on Page 20, Column 6

Today's Rumor Deflator

Wild rumors, of the type not carried by the more responsible newspapers and news services, flood the world almost daily. From time to time, as these reports are deflated, the Associated Press plans to transmit corrective reports under the title of "Today's Rumor Deflator." The Christian Science Monitor warmly endorses these interesting and welcome dispatches, the first of which follows:

By the Associated Press

On July 15, a Stockholm dispatch was published in London—and widely republished—saying that Germany would sever diplomatic relations with the United States within 48 hours. Today diplomatic relations between the two countries are still in force.

On July 20, reports published and radiocast throughout the world said that Premier Mussolini of Italy had been shot twice while reviewing troops about to leave for the Russian front. Nine days later, the Premier did review troops leaving for the Eastern Front, and made a long speech.

[Today the Associated Press reported that it was investigating a rumor that Premier Mussolini had been killed in an airplane crash. Later, the inquiry showed that it was not the Duce, but his son, Bruno, who was killed in the crash of a plane he was testing near Pisa.]

Boston to Set Up Local Committee to Handle Labor Affairs in Emergency Period

Two-Hour Parking Limit Made Permanent in City

A two-hour parking limit for the entire city of Boston was adopted as a permanent traffic regulation today by the Boston Traffic Commission.

The two-hour rule, replacing the former one-hour restriction, has been in effect in a series of 30-day trial periods since May 26. Today's action ends the experiment and establishes the longer time limit as the recognized regulation.

While the new ruling applies technically to the entire city, including its suburbs, it is understood that the police actually will enforce the ruling only in the downtown districts and other congested sections of the city.

The usual exceptions to the two-hour period will prevail in prohibited areas and in loading zones where different regulations are imposed.

The vote on the new parking limit was 3 to 1, with Chairman William P. Hickey opposing. Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, George G. Hyland, and Street Commissioner John A. Donoghue voted in favor. Park Commissioner William P. Long was absent.

The Commission's action today followed representation from the Retail Trade Board, whose members contend that the two-hour limit is likely to encourage more shipping in the business districts.

Checks on Spending Hailed By State's Financial Experts

Massachusetts financial experts today anticipated major improvement in municipal and State budgetary procedure as the result of legislative action to make possible closer checks on spending of taxpayers' dollars.

Not in recent years has the Massachusetts Legislature centered such attention on technical, but important budgetary improvements as the 1941 session now in recess until after the Senate trial of Daniel H. Coakley, Executive Councilor.

Topped by the measure shifting from Dec. 1 to July 1 the start of the State's fiscal year, the General Court has passed numerous measures designed to strengthen spending controls. In addition, it has authorized an exhaustive survey of the financial relations between the Federal, State and local governments, a survey which may produce recommendations for startling improvements.

Of chief interest to municipal finance officers is the bill requiring Massachusetts Mayors outside of Boston to submit detailed budgets to their City Councils.

Taxpayers Co-operated

The legislation was pushed through to correct a situation resulting from the Supreme Judicial Court decision setting aside the 1940 Cambridge budget because it lacked sufficient detail. The court decision threw Cambridge finances into an unprecedented muddle as the City was forced to operate on the basis of the previous year's expenditure program.

Co-operation of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, the Cambridge Taxpayers Association, Theodore N. Waddell, State Director of Accounts, and the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance brought about the new law which establishes minimum standards for city budgets.

Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Executive Director of the Federation, who did the major part of the legislative lobbying work for the bill, and Mr. Waddell today hailed the measure as a distinct advance in municipal finance.

It cuts from 60 to 45 days the time given the Mayor to submit his budget to the Council after the first of the year. A similar period is allowed for Council action. Thus municipal budgets must become operative within three months of the year's opening, compared to the old four months limit.

In addition the budget must contain far more detail, ranging from the number of employees in each department, to a report from the City Auditor on revenue receipts.

Stoughton Bell, President of the Cambridge Taxpayers Associations, explained "this law is aimed to limit payment of current expenses to current revenue and is designed to protect the rights of all taxpayers to have available complete information concerning the specific purposes for which their money is being appropriated."

Budget Improvements

Minor improvements in Boston's budgetary procedure were also voted by the Legislature under another bill.

Most far-reaching advances were voted in connection with State finance. While Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and the Legislature must share the onus of the highest biennial budget in Massachusetts history — $183,000,000 — they are now receiving praise for their dual role in paving the way for these budget improvements.

The fiscal year change, to be effective on July 1, 1943, will enable the Legislature to adopt the budget prior to opening of the spending year. Such action is impossible under the Dec. 1 fiscal year system. At least five and more often six months of the spending year now elapse before an official budget is approved, leading to ineffective budgetary control.

Closely related to the fiscal year change is the establishment of an allotment system to be instituted officially on Dec. 1. Under this system, department heads will be given quarterly budget allotments, a method designed to provide greater control over spending and to bring about frequent rechecking of expenditure trends.

Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration, asserted the allotment system will be particularly valuable under the biennial budget because expenditure plans must be projected so far in the future. By frequent departmental rechecks, he added, plans can be revised, according to conditions.

Advanced in 1937

The fiscal year change and the allotment system recommendations originally were advanced by the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures: Governor Saltonstall, who is apparently using the Commission's voluminous reports as his fiscal guide, presented the proposals in his inaugural message to the Legislature.

Behind the Governor's campaign was the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association, which brought about the 1937 investigation. Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Federation, was a member of the Commission, and since that time has been actively working for adoption of many of the Commission's plans.

Pleased with this year's progress but eager for further gains, the Federation is now looking forward to the forthcoming study of Federal, State and local government fiscal relations. The organization sponsored legislation leading to legislative authorization of the study.

Such an investigation may result in complete revision of the system of reimbursements by the Commonwealth to the cities and towns, levying of the State Tax on cities and towns to balance the State budget and other improvements.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Yarn Boys Call Lawrence Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 7—Thirty-five yarn boys, employed in the Wood Worsted Mills of the American Woolen Corp., went out on strike late last evening, demanding an increase in wages. These employees were members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and union officials are reluctant to make any statement as to possible settlement of the difficulties.

This walkout already has affected 2,500 workers and there is a strong possiblity that another 8,000 employees of the mills may be thrown out of work. The mill is working on a large Government order for textiles for the Army.

A meeting of the strikers has been called for tomorrow when grievances will be discussed. Within the past three months the C. I. O. officials and officials of the American Woolen Company signed a new wage schedule agreement which was to run for a year.

Three N. E. States Lead Shoe Output

Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire led the country in shoe production during the month of June with an output of 13,059,977 pairs, a 50 per cent gain over the same month last year, the New England Shoe & Leather Association reported.

Output for the Nation during the month totaled 39,726,391 pairs, an all-time high for June, but 3.5 per cent less than production in May.

'Refresher' Courses Have 2,362 Enrollment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Refresher or supplementary courses in machine shop and other defense work sponsored by the State Board of Education had a total enrollment of 2,362 in the year ended June 30, according to Walter M. May, Deputy Commissioner of Education.

Mr. May announced that during June 63 persons completing courses were placed in industry through the co-operation of the State Employment Service.

'Dance Modeling'

Graduates of the Academie Moderne will introduce a new method of fashion modeling at the Oyster Harbors Club in Osterville. A technique called "dance modeling," which shows how a customer will look in the gown on the dance floor, will be part of the fashion show. The fashion show is a yearly event under the auspices of the Charlotte Cushman Club of Boston, Mrs. Malcolm Bradley French its President.

NYA, Albany, N. Y.

Archery and Fire Making Acquired From Best of Sources

Chief Jesse Hill, a Seneca Indian from New York State, taught Thomas Trail and Louis Jacobs how to handle the bow and arrow, at the Indian Counselors' Demonstration Camp.

Louis Jacobs and Thomas Trail, Mohawk Indian boys from St. Regis, N. Y., who became Counselors at the Agassiz Camp in West Poland, Maine.

Mass. Inquiry Into Advance In Bread Price

A State investigation of the one-cent rise in the price of bread in Massachusetts was launched today by John P. McBride, State Director on the Necessaries of Life.

Mr. McBride said questionnaires have been sent to major bakeries to determine possible reasons for the price rise. Answers are expected within 10 days.

The State official said that Federal price control over wheat, increased labor costs, and a rise in the price of sugar may be responsible. The factor of higher flour prices also enters. His inquiry will take these factors into consideration and determine whether the one-cent rise is justified as a result of them, he said.

Meanwhile Director McBride informed consumers that little State action can be taken in regard to staple products such as meat, butter, and eggs, without prior steps from Federal price control officials. He pointed out that most of the prices for these articles are regulated by the Chicago and New York markets.

Mr. McBride also disclosed today that although many Boston stores have been given an "O. K." in connection with the check on silk stocking prices, his office will remain on the alert for future increases.

Unwarranted price boosts will result in court action against violators, he warned.

Cambridge Plans Air-Raid Classes

The Cambridge Defense Committee received information today that 11 public schools will be made available for special air warden training classes, starting Sept. 9.

Classes will be held Tuesday and Thursday nights after the School Committee approved the request of Ralph W. Robart, Chief Air Warden, and former member of the Committee. The Committee also accepted the recommendation that John M. Tobin, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, be named ARP Commandant. Mr. Tobin will supervise instructors in the 11 schools who will train volunteer air raid wardens.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Motion pictures depicting the war effort of all ages and classes of British people, sponsored by the Massachusetts School and College division of the British War Relief Society, Inc. Among the dozen films to be shown are "Dover Front Line," "Dai Jones," "Village School," "We Won't Forget," "London Night," "Women in Waiting," "Neighbors Under Fire," "Wings of Youth," "Guards of the North," and "Thumbs Up." Anthony Gibbs, British journalist, will speak on the present international situation. At the Geographic Exploration Building, 2 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, at 7:30 p. m. Open free to the public.

Free Public Lecture, "Guns and Butter—In Britain and in America," by Geoffrey Crowther, editor of The Economist, of London. New Lecture Hall, Harvard University, at 8 p. m.

Friday

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff will have as her subject: "A Survey of Paintings." At 11 a. m. Open to the public free.

Band concert on Boston Common. William Barrington-Sargent will conduct the Work Projects Administration Band in a noonday concert. At the Parkman Bandstand, 12 noon.

Harvard Summer School Regatta finals. Weld Boat Club at the Lars Anderson Bridge. 3 p. m.

Free Public Lecture, "The Westerner and Oriental Art," by Langdon Warner, Lecturer on Fine Arts, of Harvard. At the Harvard Union House, Harvard University, 4 p. m. Tea at the Union, 4:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16
Radio Timetable: Page 4

With Real Indians to Inspire Agassiz Boys Have Right Fires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POLAND, Maine—When Jimmie, the newsboy, in the Agassiz Village Camp here, helps stage a Council Fire this summer, two genuine Indians are right on hand to see that it is done in the best Indian tradition.

Thomas Trail and Louis Jacobs, both Mohawks from St. Regis, N. Y., spent last winter studying Indian lore, history, and crafts, and then in June went to the National Youth Administration Camp for Indian Counselors at Kanac-to in the Central Adirondacks. For one week they demonstrated what they could do before going to Agassiz Village Camp as full-fledged Counselors. They swam and paddied, jumped from a canoe and then climbed into it; took long hikes over the hills and spent quiet hours in intensive study of their tribal history, and worked out bead designs proper for their Mohawk costume.

Nor was archery forgotten; and if those 300 newsboys at their camp do not succeed in hitting the bull's eye it isn't from want of instruction and practice these Indian boys obtained at Kanac-to. Louis R. Bruce, Jr., State-wide Indian Supervisor for New York, had Chief Jesse Hill, a Seneca Indian, who hits the bull's eye more often than he misses it, spend hours teaching the modern Indians the correct technique for holding the bow and arrow, for drawing the bow string so that the arrow may fly straight to its mark.

And, last but not least, those 110 Indian Counselors at Kanac-to took turns by tribes, for five were represented, in planning a Council Fire. One night the Onondagas let the audience see what they could do, then the Senecas; but none was better than that put on by the Mohawks. Color and action from beginning to end, and as newsboys are sure to like both, they must be reveling at present in playing Indian under the guidance of these two Mohawks, Tommy Trail and Louis Jacobs.

Lindbergh Bay State Vacation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDGARTOWN, Mass., Aug. 7—Arrival here tomorrow of Charles A. Lindbergh, who, with his wife and children, will spend a vacation of indefinite length at Seven Gates Farm, will not be marked officially by the residents or officials of this resort island.

It was learned here that Mr. Lindbergh's decision to visit the island was contingent on the understanding that he would be left entirely alone by the press and public.

Out of respect to the aviator's request the Vineyard Gazette published only a brief item about the noted family's plan to spend a vacation on the island.

Henry Bettle Hough, editor of the Gazette and author of the book "Country Editor," said today that his paper had made no plans to cover the arrival of the Lindberghs.

The former Colonel, now a leading isolationist, has engaged a camp on isolated Seven Gates Farm and is expected to spend the rest of the summer here.

Mrs. Lindbergh's brother, Dwight Morrow, Jr., who is vacationing at the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Russell Loines, who lives at Seven Gates Farm, said he did not know when the Lindberghs would arrive.

There are five boats daily to the island, the first arriving at 7 a. m. It is anticipated that many of the children will spend most of the day at the boat landing in the hope that the noted family will arrive by boat.

Coakley Depositions by Crafts

Judge Frederick A. Crafts, Special Justice in the Waltham District Court, has been assigned by Robert T. Bushnell, Massachusetts Attorney General, to take depositions from four out-of-State witnesses in connection with the Aug. 25 Senate impeachment trial of Daniel H. Coakley, Executive Councilor.

Judge Crafts, who has aided the Attorney General in the preparation of the prosecution's case against the Democratic Councilor, will go to Providence and to New York City to take the depositions. They will be taken before a Commissioner.

In Providence the depositions will be obtained from Francis Joseph Patriarca, the Rev. Joseph Gibbons, and Thomas Costa; in New York from the Rev. Sixtus Brambilla.

William H. Lewis, counsel for Mr. Coakley, will represent his client during the taking of the depositions.

Workmen's Compensation: Gov. Leverett Saltonstall signed a bill increasing minimum and maximum benefits under workmen's compensation. The minimum is increased from $9 to $11 a week and the maximum from $18 to $20.

Search Continues For S. O. S. Dragger

Search for the New Bedford fishing dragger Acushnet, which was reported to the Coast Guard headquarters in Boston as leaking badly 150 miles from Pollock Rip Lightship, continued today.

The cutter Ewing continued cruising the area where the Acushnet was last reported, and a plane from the Salem Air Base was attempting to offset the handicap of fog in attempts to locate the craft.

Possibility that another fisherman was towing the Acushnet to port, was voiced in fishing circles here.

Maine Indians Staging Pageant

The banks of the Penobscot River at Old Town, Maine, echo the familiar scene of caterwauling Indian braves and throbbing tribal drums this week as a large cast of Penobscot Indians recreate bygone days with a native "frontier day" pageant.

Each year the Indian citizens of Old Town don their feathered headdress, daub their faces with paint, and stage an old-time revival of native dances for the benefit of out-of-State vacationists.

Knudsen Hails Progress In Plane Plants

STRATFORD, Conn., Aug. 7 (AP)—William S. Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management, and Rear Admiral John H. Towers, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, saw a quarter-mile-long assembly line turning out observation planes today at the Vought-Sikorsky Division of the United Aircraft Company.

On the second day of their tour to determine what Government agencies can do to expedite production, Mr. Knudsen and Admiral Towers went through the entire factory, examining tools and jigs to be used in the production of a new fighter plane, inspecting the machine shop, looking over the huge Sikorsky flying boats and chatting for a moment with a sheet metal worker, John Rybach.

Production Increase

Greeted by General Manager Charles J. McCarthy, Engineering Manager Igor Sikorsky, and other officials, Mr. Knudsen was told that since last year Vought-Sikorsky's employment figures had risen from 2,380 to 5,120 and production had increased six-fold.

At a brief press conference after their inspection, Mr. Knudsen said that "as a shop man" he was agreeably surprised at the progress made since he visited United Aircraft plants several months ago.

Asked if the situation could be improved upon, the production chief grinned and replied:

"Sure, you can always do things better."

Greatly Encouraged

Admiral Towers, who expressed himself as "greatly encouraged" at the production rate, was questioned about the new fighter planes soon to go into production and laconically remarked:

"It's the same ship."

He was referring to an experimental flight he saw last fall at which time he described it as "the fastest plane in the world."

Mr. Knudsen and Admiral Towers, who flew here from Long Island where they inspected four aeronautical plants yesterday, left here for East Hartford.

Navy officials said Mr. Knudsen and Admiral Towers would inspect the Pratt-Whitney and Vought-Sikorsky plants at Hartford.

They will arrive in Newark at 3 p. m. (E. S. T.) today to visit the Brewster Aeronautical Plant and inspect the new Brewster-Bermuda bomber (officially designated SB-2A1), a long range dive bomber reported to be the most formidable plane of its type.

Maritime Union At 65,000 Again

Admission of the Scandinavian Seamen's Club—a maritime union—into the ranks of the National Maritime Union, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, restores the membership of the N. M. U. to about 65,000, according to Thomas McGowan, Boston agent, today. The merger was accomplished in New York yesterday.

The Seamen's Club has a membership of 5,000, mostly Danish, Swedish and Norwegian seamen, operating out of United States ports, foreign flag vessels. The N. M. U. membership had previously dropped because of American ship transfers to Great Britain and other countries. Mr. McGowan hailed the move as a link in the chain of unity for all organized seamen in the United States.

Watt Declares Local Boards Best to Handle Defense Labor

Strikes in this emergency period can be cut down and other labor problems better handled by the formation of local labor defense committees, Robert J. Watt counseled the annual convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor today.

Mr. Watt, who is a former Secretary-Treasurer of the State Federation, is now located at Washington as International Representative of the American Federation of Labor. A few weeks ago he was made Executive Secretary of the National Defense Council set up by the A. F. of L.

Several hundred local labor committees have since been set up in cities over the country. One will be initiated in Boston next week, Harry P. Grages, Secretary-Treasurer of the Boston Central Labor Union, announced after Mr. Watt's address.

Local labor committees will help in the local handling of defense questions involving labor and avoid too much pyramiding and centralization of labor supervision at Washington, in the judgment of Mr. Watt.

Sees Fewer Strikes

Strikes would not only be fewer, he thinks, but they would not last as long, and some would not develop at all because of the process of local adjustment, as he analyzed the possibilities of further local labor organization.

"I propose to you here today that you establish your own committees on national defense in every city and town," he told delegates to the Massachusetts convention. "Select your best people to take part and impress upon them that they have great responsibility as your representatives on such committees. Turn them loose upon the task of finding better ways to solve any local problems in connection with the defense effort.

"Don't let them wait until the Mayor asks them to sit on a bandstand and make speeches. Turn them loose upon surveying what your community needs for defense and finding out what labor can suggest to fill those needs.

"Labor disputes are obviously what the public first thinks of as the major problem. The public is wrong on that score. But at least your local committees with employer, labor and community representatives united can go a long way toward seeing that labor disputes are settled without costing the defense program any lost time and without costing union members any lost wages.

"If some local union people are being unreasonable, no one is in a better position to get them to quiet down than their own people whom they have long known and can trust. If employers are being bull-headed a united front by local labor and a few quiet words around the conference table may be sufficient to make them see the light."

Hitler's Biggest Mistake

Max Lerner, Professor of Government at Williams College, told the convention that this country right now had a chance such as it had never had since the beginning of the war. He declared that in invading Russia, Hitler had made his biggest mistake.

"This is the first time that there is a real probability Hitler will be beaten," he said.

Professor Lerner, who is now teaching in the Harvard Summer School, protested limiting the time of military service against the advice of army chiefs, saying that "Hitler has not enlisted for one year but for the duration of the war." In the Battle of the Atlantic he urged it as a necessity that the tools of war being made in this country get to Britain.

"We must work to keep the standard of living from going up too high," he commented on local conditions. He urged moral unity in the Nation.

National defense savings bonds were recommended to trade unionists in one of the first resolutions adopted today. Another resolution passed said that telephone directories of the New Egland Telephone & Telegraph Company were published only once a year and asked they be printed at least every six months. This motion was presented by printing tradesmen.

Apprentices 'Commencement'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 7—New divisions in America's front-line army of industrial defense workers will be "graduated" into active factory service here tonight in ceremonies comprising what is said to be the first formal recognition of apprenticeship training ever accorded in the Country.

A "graduating class" of 71 machinists, toolmakers, electricians, die makers, and others will be given diplomas in the public high school here tonight. The ceremonies will be attended by William L. Batt, chief aid to the OPM Director of Production Division, by William F. Patterson, Chief of Apprenticeship, Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, and by Gov. Robert A. Hurley of Connecticut.

It is understood Mr. Batt cut short a vacation to deliver the principal address.

The 71 defense workers have been under training as apprentices in actual shop work for periods ranging up to two years. Their program of instruction is under the direction of the State Apprenticeship Council.

With Federal authorities reporting that America's total of indentured apprentices is only 125,000 as opposed to Germany's 1,000,000, this new recognition being given to the position of apprentice is regarded as significant.

A Government agency staffed by some 100 men and operating on a budget of less than $1,000,000 a year (considered small) is at present engaged in an attempt to raise the rate of increase of indentured apprentices from 3 per cent to at least 10 per cent of the total number per year. This agency is known as the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship. It was established by Act of Congress in 1937.

Between March, 1941, and June, 1941, it is announced, 119 new men were enrolled. The Committee hopes to make this figure 100 per month before long.

"Graduation" ceremonies tonight will mark a milestone in the history of such efforts in the United States. Never before has the step from apprentice to craftsman been solemnized by the awarding of sheepskins and the other pomp and ceremony of an academic commencement.

These new recruits into the army of defense workmen will be snapped up by industry before the ink is dry on their diplomas. A recent study published by the Committee on Apprenticeship shows that of the 84,000 men to be employed this year by selected defense plants, 39,000—nearly half—must be skilled.

A full term as apprentice is the only method so far devised of producing these craftsmen.

Zoo Gets an Aoudad In Trade for Llama

Franklin Park Zoo was the proud possessor of a new male aoudad and an anubis baboon following trade of a young llama with an animal dealer in Camden, N. J.

The aoudad, which is a member of the sheep family, comes from the Forest Park Zoo in Springfield. It is tan in color and has curved horns like Rocky Mountain goats. It has a long beard. The anubis baboon is one of the largest of the species, about three feet high when sitting down, and is sometimes called "dog face" on account of the peculiar structure of his muzzle. He is drab olive green in color.

Boston Wool Imports Show Big Increase

Imports of wool at Boston last week totaled 6,463,700 pounds, compared with 3,853,329 pounds for the corresponding week a year ago. This is disclosed by the Boston office of the United States Department of Agriculture's Marketing Service.

During the first five weeks of the Federal fiscal year, which started July 1, total wool imports at Boston amounted to 44,696,400 pounds, against 10,153,956 pounds for the corresponding period last year.

North Carolina U. Post For Cincinnati Educator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Dr. Franklin H. McNutt, present head of the Department of Education of the University of Cincinnati, has been appointed head of the Department of Education at Woman's College and Associate Director of the Division of Teacher Training of the Greater University of North Carolina, according to announcement by Dr. W. C. Jackson, Dean of Administration of the college. He will assume his duties in September with the opening of the 49th year of the Greensboro unit of the university.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; temperature trend slowly upward; lowest tonight in the upper 60's; gentle northwest backing to west winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight; Friday increasing high cloudiness; temperature trend slowly upward.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Friday; temperature trend slowly upward.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle northwest winds tonight backing to west on Friday; weather fair and visibility good tonight and Friday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Gentle variable winds over north portion, and moderate northeast and east over south portion. Weather fair over central and north, scattered to broken clouds over south portion tonight and Friday with some fog tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	71	80	New Orleans	—	—
Chicago	66	85	New York	73	81
Denver	63	75	Norfolk	—	—
Kansas City	72	87	Philadelphia	69	88
Los Angeles	63	79	St. Louis	73	94
Miami	—	—	San Francisco	56	70
Minneapolis	70	88	Washington	69	87

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 7.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12:06 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Friday, 12:22 a. m.; height 10.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:27 p. m.

Mexico Tries to Shake Off Lotteries

In today's article is described a Mexican tendency to "beat the game" and seek good fortune by "chance," tricks, and other illogical ways. Examples are lotteries and faith in cataclysmic social revolutions. However, a nobler faith in good will, hard work, and moral integrity is steadily gaining ground.

"South of the Rio Grande"
Fourth in a series of 30 articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—On crossing the Rio Grande into Laredo, Mexico, I saw an enormous advertisement saying, "Buy Lottery Tickets." It was high up over the City, outshining and outshrieking every other sign. That was a rather startling reception. The first thing Mexico said to me was: "Take part in our gambling." As I stepped out of the bus by the customs house, the invitation was emphasized by two boys, a girl, and a grandma, all of whom urged lottery tickets upon me.

From then on, in both Mexico and Central America, I was constantly accosted by such vendors. I couldn't enter a town, or pass down a street, or get off a car, or sit in a park, without having lottery tickets pressed upon me. Sometimes I was surrounded by groups of lottery-ticket peddlers, most of whom were children, all of whom were forlorn and wistful.

Lotteries constitute one of the major economic activities of the people south of the Rio Grande. They are controlled by the governments and are held every week or month. Thousands of persons are employed in the business, millions of dollars are invested, large sums are collected for certain institutions, and substantial revenues are received by the states.

Many poor people fall a prey to this hope of suddenly acquiring wealth. They have made of it a sort of secular eschatology and count on a kind of personal millennium.

Ancient Pagan System

This method of advertising games of chance with neon lights is very modern, but the idea of suddenly being rewarded by magic systems or irrational schemes, without regard for merit or reason, is very old in this part of the world. Indigenous priests, even before America was discovered, devised a series of millenniums and also demanded elaborate rites and enormous sacrifices from the people, every 52 years, so as to prevent a calamitous turn of what seemed to them an unseen wheel of fate.

As you visit the ancient Indian monuments, and see the images of serpents' heads, the altars for incantations, the stones for human sacrifices, you find yourself in the presence of an ancient system of pagan magic, resembling lotteries. The Aztecs were constantly trying to win good fortune with throws of the dice. They sacrificed the lives of other people as amends for their own shortcomings; they thought they could buy spiritual treasures by mortifying the bodies of strangers; they sought some kind of ritual escape from the consequences of their acts and tried to build a spiritual world on eschatological hunches.

Like obsessed gamblers, they bet more and more in their game with the gods. They increased their human sacrifices from hundreds to thousands, they erected a heathen temple at every street intersection, they multiplied the number of priests, and eventually they crashed down in spiritual collapse.

Sad to say, when the idols were thrown out and light from more refined and better instructed nations might have come to Mexico, the selling of lottery tickets continued on an even vaster scale. Practically all the natives were parceled out as slaves under all-powerful masters and they saw no hope of escape or relief, except in repeating charmed words or going through prescribed motions or stroking objects which they were told somehow would open the gates of good fortune.

The darker grew the night about them, the more frantically they sought a capricious carpet or magic ring that would transport them to the land of delight. The masses spent their scant earnings for formulae and incantations, and exhausted their best resolves in empty vows designed to bring fabulous rewards. In their erring, they closed their hearts to spiritual power, so spiritual light grew dim, integrity dwindled away, moral soundness faded. The masses staked their all on an eschatological "pay-off." Into that pool whose grand prize was to be paradise, the people poured their wealth, their houses and lands, their intelligence and reason, until the lottery managers owned Mexico and the Nation went bankrupt.

Exchange of Tyrants

Then they realized the deception and tried to throw out the deceivers. But again they sought escape in external alterations rather than in profound spiritual renewal. And all they achieved was to replace a foreign tyrant with a domestic one. The deceptive system of selling salvation for fees and offering escape for gifts continued more unrestrained than ever before in Mexican history.

So, at last, came the revolution. Ten million wretched, exploited men and women finally demanded the grand prize for all those tickets they had been buying during the centuries. In their anger they swept away the whole system of sacerdotal magic. That was the "pay off," such as it is in all cases where men try to deceive right and to win the rewards of life by specious devices not based on moral integrity and soundness of character.

That furious revolution is still going on. You hear it in the protests of protesting workers, you detect it in the sandaled tread of peasants, marching out to find fields of their own, you see it in lurid frescos on a hundred walls. You discern in this volcanic uprising of enslaved men a sign of hope. In this marching out of a nation toward human rights you perceive much that is good and grand. But again you discover the form of a lottery wheel.

After the apocalypses of cruel Aztec soothsayers and that of ruthless conquistadors, whose sacerdotal companions offered future paradise in reward for present slavery, there is being presented another apocalypse by the Communist revolutionists.

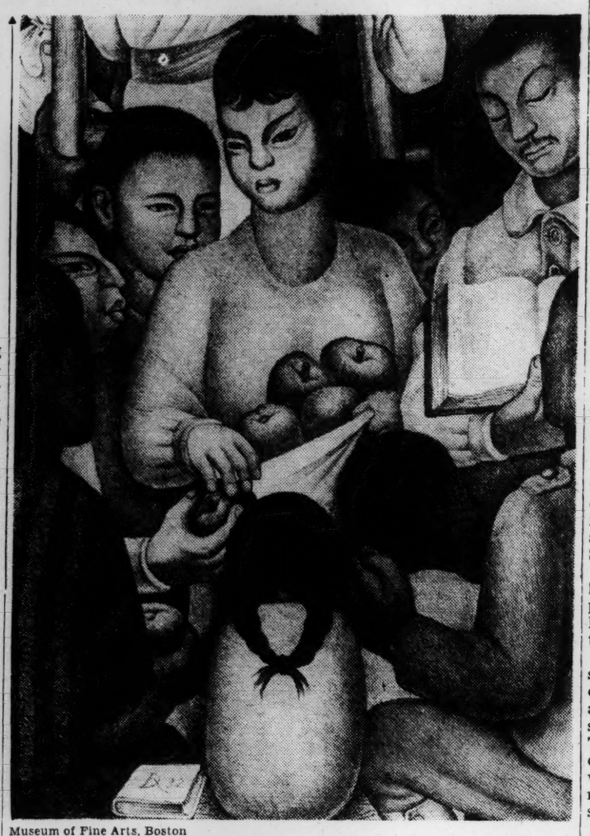
Another Millennium

The many gaudy pictures painted by Communists and displayed all over Mexico reveal the sad fact that they are offering another millennium, another presto-chango, guaranteeing paradise to holders of the right numbers.

If one should study the frescoes of ancient monasteries and compare them with the Communist frescoes of modern Mexico, he would find them almost identical. The colors, the technique, the inscriptions, the vivid juxtaposition of rewards and penalties are similar. The old monks said the people on their side would be blessed and their enemies cursed. The Mexican Communists say the same. And the devotees of Marx draw the same kind of pictures that the anonymous devotees of monasticism drew to illustrate that thought.

In each case the artists portray a cataclysm, a millennium, a sudden fabulous change, depending wholly upon a scheme or system, without regard for the character or worth of the men in it.

Such eschatological conceptions of social progress seem to this writer futile. Nevertheless very fundamental social changes are taking place in Mexico and Central America. The masses are moving decisively forward. And their progress is inspiring. It will not continue by "presto chango" or "boom boom," but by hard work, honesty, co-operation, mutual sacrifices. The people won't win well-being by alluring words about revolution; but by paying the price in high character and brotherhood.



Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

"The Fruits of Labor"

Painted by Diego Rivera. This is typical of the vivid revolutionary frescoes that cover the walls of many public buildings. Most of these paintings exalt the Indian as representing the Mexican Nation.

Tagore Held High Place In India's Culture

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Rabindranath Tagore, who passed on in Calcutta today, was regarded as India's greatest man of letters in modern times. It was not only on his beautiful lyrics and philosophic essays that his extraordinary prestige rested, however, for the spiritual qualities that invariably seemed to pervade his presence found expression in other fields besides letters, such as painting, education and social reform.

His ambition had been to harmonize the spiritual resources of the East with the natural science of the West in a wide brotherhood of mankind that should remove the worst blemishes from the civilization of each. To that end he traveled far and wide, visiting London first in 1877 and making his first acquaintance with the United States in 1916.

While there was much in the habits of the West that he approved, the spectacle of the jostling multitudes in the great cities troubled him.

Looking out on London's busy streets he once said: "You people over here seem to me to be all in a state of continual strife. It is all struggling, hard striving to live. There is no place for rest, or peace of mind, or that meditative relief which in our country we feel to be needed for the health of our spirits."

This poet and philosopher, writer of 3,000 songs and 30 volume of poetry, suddenly became known to the western world when in 1913 his writings obtained for him the Nobel Prize—partly due to the efforts of William Butler Yeats, the Irish poet. Two years later he was knighted, an honor which he renounced in 1919 owing to his indignation over the mass killings of Indians by British troops at Amritsar.

His main interest in India, apart from his literary work, was his famous school, founded on original lines in 1901, about 100 miles from Calcutta—an institution erected on co-educational lines, which combined the attributes of a college of fine arts and culture generally with the practical work of a manual training and agricultural experiment station.

While Tagore was sympathetic to the political work of Mohandas K. Gandhi, his interests were primarily cultural. He believed that politics should be subservient to culture. All-important to him was the introduction of beauty into the daily life and an increasing perception of the divine element in humanity.

Tagore was known to the west as a picturesque figure, always impressive in his flowing robes and his long snow-white beard and long white hair surmounted by a black skull-cap, while his lectures were delivered in a mellow, musical voice that in his own country never failed to attract overflowing crowds.

Spillway Opened At Boulder Dam

BOULDER CITY, Nev. (AP)—The Arizona spillway of Boulder Dam was opened for the first time Aug. 6, releasing 15,000 second feet of water into the lower gorge.

The Department of Reclamation started emptying the upper part of Lake Mead in preparation for the re-filling floods of next spring.

Lake Mead, largest man-made lake in the world, reached its maximum depth to date July 31—some 10,000,000,000,000 gallons, still a foot below the top of the dam's spillway.

A slight recession during the first week of August indicated that the 1941 flood level had passed.

Kansas City Schools Drop German Courses

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP) — For the first time since the World War German courses will not be offered in Kansas City schools.

Students who started the language last year will be enrolled in a special outside class. School authorities said a lack of interest prompted their decision.

Bruno Mussolini

ROME, Aug. 7 (AP)—Capt. Bruno Mussolini, second son of Premier Mussolini, was killed today in the crash of an experimental long-range bomber he was testing near Pisa, as Commander of a detachment that was to use the plane.

In Ethiopia Bruno Mussolini bombed the armies of Haile Selassie, in Spain he bombed Alicante, Barcelona, Valencia, and Cartagena and in the present war he loosed bombs over falling France and later took part in raids against the Greeks and in other Mediterranean operations.

Japanese Beetles Hitch-Hike Planes

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP) — The latest word in the fight against the Japanese beetle is that the insects have taken to aerial hitch-hiking in their quest for happier hunting grounds.

R. W. Sherman, Plant Quarantine Inspector for the Department of Agriculture, says the beetles virtually are thumbing rides on the airliners and have forced the posting of inspection squads at large eastern airports to keep them out of the still-uninfested cornfields of the South and Middle West. In a test made to determine the effect of altitude upon insects, 69 of them were flown at 9,000 feet from Pittsburgh to New York. Only a few were affected fatally.

Kent Calgary-Bound

BANFF, Alberta, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Duke of Kent, who climbed 9,665-foot Mt. Rundle yesterday, was scheduled to leave here today for Calgary to continue his Dominion tour by airplane. His first stop is to be Vancouver.

Various Forms of Contracts Call for Clear Understanding

"A Stitch in Time"
Fourth in a series of 30 articles

By Henry E. Ashmun
Member of the State Bar of California and Author of "Effective Public Reading"

By a Staff Artist

It is a general rule that nothing that has been said or agreed upon by word of mouth between the parties to a written contract can alter the terms of the writing. This is a very important rule to understand. When a salesman calls at the door and sells you certain merchandise, to be delivered later, perhaps, by mail or express, nothing that he says about the goods or about the policy of the company in enforcing the contract can have the slightest effect if not contained in the terms of the printed form which he asks you to sign.

If he declares that the company won't strictly enforce the written requirement that payments be made on the first of each month, his statement must be utterly disregarded. No matter how morally wrong it may be, so far as he is concerned, or on the part of the company, if it has coached him to make such a statement, the written contract is the only contract there is, and it embodies all the terms there are.

If he says the washing machine is guaranteed to wear for five years and to need no service for two, this is wholly ineffective if the written contract makes no such guarantee. Even of less value are his statements that a piece of merchandise is the best on the market, the greatest invention, the most economical to operate, etc. These statements will be considered matters of opinion, not of guarantee, even if contained in written advertisements, which might in some cases be construed as part of the written contract.

The only variation of the above rule is found where verbal representations which lead to the signing of a written contract are fraudulent. These will void the contract. For example, where the article delivered is one of a different make or size or is a different article from the one represented by the seller. Here there is no substantial agreement, for the buyer thinks he is contracting for a different thing from what the written contract calls for. A bona fide mistake has the same effect as fraud to free the parties from the contract. They must actually agree on the substance of what is to be done under the contract.

A special form of contract is often used where merchandise is bought, with part of the purchase price to be paid after delivery, perhaps in installments. It is called the conditional sales contract. It provides that although the buyer is given possession of the property, the seller retains the ownership until payment has been entirely completed. It also frequently stipulates that if payment is defaulted, the seller can take possession of the property (this is called repossession) and sell it, paying the buyer any difference in the buyer's favor between the amount realized by the sale and the balance due, or charging the buyer with any balance still left if the proceeds of the sale fail to cover what the buyer has not paid. In the latter event, the seller can sue the buyer for this remaining balance, so that the buyer loses what he has actually paid, plus this remaining balance—and loses the vacuum cleaner, the refrigerator, or the gas range, as well.

A minor, that is, one who is under 21 or whatever age may constitute an adult in a given State (some States have a lower age for girls), is not necessarily incapable of making a contract, but he can repudiate the contract under many circumstances. He cannot do so if he has accepted from the other party and used the consideration called for by the contract. If the contract is for the necessaries of life, it will, under some conditions, be enforceable.

A contract can be changed or cancelled by the mutual consent of the parties to it. This matter of cancellation is one which is little understood. Too many people believe that a contract for the purchase of goods, or the employment of individuals, or for the renting or leasing of houses, can be cancelled at will. But this is not so, unless the contract itself provides for such cancellation, or where by universal custom in a certain business cancellation is permitted. In the latter instances, the custom has become part of the contract.

But in the ordinary contract, cancellation can only be made by both parties. Cancellation by one alone is a breach of the contract, which, if legal remedies are pursued, must be compensated for to the extent of the loss involved to the other party.

The returning of purchased merchandise, such as dry goods, clothing, and furniture, is a cancellation of contract. This cancellation is frequently accepted by the seller—the store—as a means of cooperation with its customers and of retaining and fostering their good will, but the store is not legally bound to take back such merchandise. The return is always accepted at a loss, due to the time of clerks used in making the sale, the time of other clerks taken up in accepting the return, putting the goods back into stock, and refunding the purchase price or entering a credit on the books. A further loss is the cost of delivery and perhaps of pickup on return, as well, frequently, as wear or soil or other damage to the goods. Customers should bear these facts in mind when making purchases and should also remember that the store may decide on its contractual rights and refuse to permit cancellation.

A contract does not have to be labeled a contract to be one. There are countless forms of contract, a number of which are specifically dealt with in other chapters. Such are insurance policies, promissory notes, receipts of some kinds, deeds, leases, subscriptions, and other documents.

Membership in an organization involves a contract, and a member can no more cancel his membership in an organization in which financial responsibilities are involved and escape those responsibilities without the consent of the organization, than he can break any other contract. An organization such as a country club, athletic club, a fraternal order, or the like, can hold its members to the financial liabilities. Conversely, a membership often involves property rights, so that a member cannot be dismissed without regard for those rights. Different organizations have different rules and different financial setups, but in general it is safe to examine the rules and the legal properties before endeavoring to terminate membership other than by mutual consent.

Committee Split on Seaway

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—After seven weeks of public hearings, the House Rivers and harbors Committee apparently was sharply divided today on merits of the $285,000,000 St. Lawrence Seaway, advocated by President Roosevelt as a defense project.

Proponents claimed at least 14 of the 25 members of the committee would vote for the Seaway when legislation to authorize its construction is considered at an executive session tomorrow. Opponents, however, contended the committee was devided 12 for and 12 against with one member, a Democrat, on the fence.

The hearings which began on June 17 were concluded yesterday with testimony by Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, and the placing in the record of a letter from Rear Admiral Emory Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, indorsing the project.

Admiral Land wrote Chairman Joseph J. Mansfield (D) of Texas of the Committee that construction of the Seaway would add to the Nation's shipbuilding resources by making available for ocean going ship construction the shipbuilding facilities of the Great Lakes.

He said the Seaway would make possible the transfer to Great Lakes yards of some of the long range naval shipbuilding, thus accelerating in coastal yards the construction of merchant ships.

Mr. Henderson advocated the Seaway as a "vital part of a foresighted program of national security and economic well-being."

The power and transportation facilities of the St. Lawrence, he said, would be vital to the increased tempo of defense production and "of great importance to the maintenance of the supply of esssential civilian goods in the defense emergency."

Chairman Mansfield disclosed the Committee would take under consideration tomorrow a suggestion from President Roosevelt that the Seaway be included in an omnibus Rivers and Harbors bill instead of as a separate measure.

The Committee has heard 113 witnesses.

California Troops Hear Symphonies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Hundreds of servicemen from nearby camps are being entertained at the Midsummer Night symphony concerts in Ford Bowl here through the generosity of local groups and citizens.

In starting a local campaign to raise funds to invite the boys in uniform to the concerts being held Tuesdays and Fridays through Aug. 19, the San Diego Symphony Orchestra Association voted to allocate 50 tickets to servicemen for each of the first five concerts.

Dr. Nikolai Sokoloff, Conductor, donated $25 to the fund, and ticket books were purchased by the Sons and Daughters of the Golden West, the local aerie of Eagles, and several other groups, and citizens.

The Orchestra gave a concert recently at Camp Callan, nearby coast artillery replacement center, for the benefit of the 6,500 troops. The Army sent trucks into the City for the instruments. This is believed to be the first case where an entire symphony orchestra has moved into one of the camps for a concert since the inception of the present national emergency program.

U. S.-Made Airplanes Aid Australian Ships

LOS ANGELES, Aug 7 (AP)—Since American-made long-range flying boats have been operating in Australia, German raiders haven't sunk a single Australian ship within a 1,000-mile radius of that country, Capt. L. J. Brain reported today upon his arrival by clipper plane.

Captain Brain, operations manager of the Quantas Empire Airways, operating from Sydney to Singapore, came here to inspect West Coast Aircraft factories.

"The big American flying boats are able to spot the German raiders at great distances," said Captain Brain in an interview in which he praised Australia's aircraft production and described it as being far ahead of schedule.

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Dawn Over Cape Cod Sees Yankee Division Troops on Way to 2-Day Maneuvers

Middleboro Area Scene Of War Problem

Military and defense news from New England in brief:

Y. D. Takes Field—Before the sun was up over Cape Cod this morning, the advance echelons of the 26th Division were rolling out of Camp Edwards bound for the Middleboro area where a command post will be established for a two-day maneuver in which the Division will attempt to destroy "enemy" troops which have established beach heads between Kingston and Plymouth.

This new divisional problem—second in a series to be carried out by the 26th preliminary to Army Corps games later this month—will involve about 19,000 men and will be completed tomorrow. Lieut. Gen. Lesley N. McNair and a staff of officers from General Headquarters will observe the maneuver.

Operating as a right flank of the Sixth Army Corps, the 26th is protecting the coast line from New Bedford to Manomet. The problem assumed that the "invader" had landed and established beach heads and the division's task was to envelop the enemy and destroy bases.

Yachtsmen May Serve—New England yachtsmen are being sought by the United States Navy to serve on numerous small ships being built or converted for patrol work along the coast. This was disclosed today in a letter from Capt. H. G. Copeland, Personnel Officer of the First Naval District and sent to yachtsmen and yacht clubs.

"A large number of officers and men are needed to man these patrol vessels, and it is believed that our yachtsmen have the spirit and the knowledge of the sea which make them a valuable source of seagoing material for such duty in the Naval Reserve," the letter said.

Men from 17 to 50 are eligible, Captain Copeland said.

Full information may be obtained at 150 Causeway Street, Boston, headquarters of the First Naval District.

Scrap Iron for Defense—Automobile wreckers in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine and New Hampshire have been invited by the Office of Production Management to meet tomorrow in Worcester to discuss means of expediting the scraping of old worn out automobiles in its campaign to increase supplies of scrap iron. It has been estimated that between 3,000,000 and 7,000,000 worn out cars are rusting in junk yards of the United States. About 2,500,000 are scrapped annually but normally cars remain in such yards for years until all saleable parts have been removed. The campaign to utilize this scrap metal began in Ohio and will be extended to other parts of the United States.

Spreyer Draft Classification—The New Haven County Selective Service Appeals Board last night upheld the 1A classification of Frederick "Charlie" Spreyer of West Haven, Conn., Harvard football star. The Board said that Mr. Spreyer probably would be sent to the Hartford induction center with the next group of selectees tentatively scheduled to leave in two weeks. He was given a deferment until last June to permit completion of his junior year at Harvard. He applied for a deferment on the ground that he was taking a civilian pilot's training course. Two days later it became known that he had been secretly married in New Bedford, Mass., on June 14.

Selectees Enlist—Forty recently arrived selectees at Fort Devens have applied for three-year enlistments, most of them in the Air Corps, Capt. Harold V. McVain announced today. Captain McVain said that if the men qualify after special intelligence tests, the air-minded of the group would be sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for a 13 weeks' basic course.

Our Well-Dressed Navy—According to new regulations issued by the Navy today, the well-dressed officer could have as many as 22 different uniforms in his wardrobe—not including duplicates.

"The total number of uniforms could be staggering," the Department said, "but as a practical matter no officer would be likely to have all types since in several instances he has a choice of two to four types. Any way, the taxpayers need not worry, for sartorial extravagances are at the expense of the officer himself."

Two new uniforms prescribed by the regulations—the khaki working outfit and the tropical suits, consisting of shorts, short-sleeved shirt and helmet which may be worn in lieu of cap or white hat—are already in use.

Specifications also are given for new winter clothing for extreme cold, including special jacket, trousers, helmet, goggles, face mask, arctics, and gloves.

Gift of Old Autos

James Melton, the radio tenor, has given Connecticut a collection of old automobiles. He values them at $200,000 and the State will build a $50,000 museum on the Merritt Parkway to house the vehicles. Only Henry Ford, it is reported, has a larger collection of early models.

Wide World

Rockport—Artist's Utopia

Plenty of inspiration for the artist's brush in the quaint seacoast town of Rockport, Mass., where hundreds of artists and summer students find a new picture at every turn. Waterfront scenes are particularly popular, and here at work is one of the classes of Aldro T. Hibbard in the Folly Cove section of Rockport.

Connecticut in New Search For Pickers of Ripening Fruit

The Week In Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 7—This is the mid-summer season, between haying and autumn harvest, when Connecticut farmers get together to talk business, learn what there is that's new in scientific agriculture, and, sometimes, to tell their grievances. Farm and Home Week at the University of Connecticut has ended. Field days at experiment stations and picnics of Farm Bureau organizations are being held.

This summer the talk is mostly about farm labor. Fruit growers, meeting at Farm and Home Week, turned their session into an appeal for aid. Five thousand pickers, they said, are needed this coming fall in the apple orchards, where $1,000,000 of fruit is ripening. Where they could find the labor, they said, they did not know. They dumped the problem on the doorstep of the State Employment Service and went away.

Somehow, the haying has been done this year, and the vegetable crops are being harvested. There has been field labor enough to date for the tobacco farms, but the harvest is just about to begin in this concentrated agricultural enterprise. Several thousand workers will be needed there, about the same time the apple picking starts.

The State Employment Service, which has combed the byways for men willing to take farm jobs, is starting a new search. Fruit growers will be asked immediately to state specifically how many hands they need, when they want them, and how much they will pay.

'Gas' Tax Loss Looms

Gasoline conservation is having some effects not immediately foreseen when the program of Secretary Harold Ikes to cut gasoline consumption one third was first announced. If the plan works, say State officials, Connecticut will lose upwards of $4,000,000 a year in gasoline tax receipts.

Gasoline tax revenues in recent years have averaged $12,000,000. In June, before the conservation program had fairly begun, consumption in this State fell off 1,343,000 gallons as compared to June a year ago. Motor Vehicles Commissioner John T. McCarthy attributed the decrease to the conservation program. Gasoline tax receipts go into highway construction, largely, in Connecticut. A serious slice in revenue would slow up building of such projects as the Wilbur Cross Highway. Not only would the tax income decline, but toll receipts on the Merritt Parkway, which also are used for construction of new miles of road.

Closing of filling stations has thrown an uncounted number of filling station attendants out of work. The State Employment Service is rounding them up for other jobs.

Festival at Storrs

Farm and Home Week, devoted largely to serious business, had its lighter side. Five thousand persons went to Storrs on an overcast and muggy evening to attend the Song and Dance Festival that is coming to be a regular feature of the Connecticut recreation calendar. Twelve hundred of them took part in old-fashioned plain quadrilles, under flood lights, on a football field. Youngsters were in the majority.

Silk Ban Hits Mill

Another group of workers lost their jobs when silk manufacturing was curtailed this week, and the State Employment Service is adding those men and women to its list. Part of the Cheney Brothers plant in Manchester, largest silk mill in Connecticut, has been closed. The Cheney plant makes parachute silk, however, as well as dress goods. This part of the factory will continue to operate.

Defense 'Unity' Urged

The Republican Party of Connecticut is officially behind the defense program. State Chairman J. Kenneth Bradley issued a statement in the interests of "unity" urging co-operation in Governor Hurley's production clinic. The Republicans, said Mr. Bradley, will set up their own defense advisory committee. Partisan editors said this would not lead to "unity," they feared.

Austin Upholds His Fees Paid By University

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 7 (AP)—United States Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont declared today that every dollar paid him by the University of Vermont "has been earned and itemized accounts have been rendered and are on file available to anyone who wants to see them."

The Vermont Senator's statement was made in Washington in response to a story in the Montpelier, Vt., Argus, which said that a survey of "hitherto unpublished" records showed that two University of Vermont Trustees, including Senator Austin, and a Boston detective received a large share of approximately $140,000 disbursed by the institution for professional and special services during the past 10 years.

The newspaper said that records showed that Senator Austin received $28,628.16, Guy M. Page, a Burlington, Vt., attorney, $13,113.18, and James R. Wood, a Boston detective, $30,454.18.

In an effort to effect a rehabilitation program, a study is being made at the University, now facing a deficit of approximately $900,000.

"The total is probably right," Senator Austin asserted. "There has not been a time in 10 years that the University was not in litigation and I represented it. It is still in litigation and I still represent it."

He said that the money involved special legal services "beyond the ordinary functions of a trustee," and that his itemized accounts "included not only services but disbursements for office held, travel, printing, etc."

"There is nothing about it that is illegal or unethical," he declared. "The charges (for services) were not excessive, but in accordance with the usual basis of my charges running back over 40 years."

In Boston, Mr. Wood said he didn't believe the 10-year total of his fees ran over $25,000. Most of the money, he said, was spent on traveling expenses in connection with endowments and contacting prospective endowers.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

Berlin—6 p. m.—Irish Concert Hour. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

London—7 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—News in English; Orchestral Music; Talk by Miklos Aldobolyai Nagy; HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

Gautemala—11 p. m.—Chamber Music; Music by Amadeus Mozart. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—11:05 p. m.—"London Calling." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Christian Science Program for Friday, August 8

11:30 a. m. — WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Pay for Land Only in Hingham

Every foot of land taken by the Navy for its proposed ammunition depot on the South Shore will be paid for, naval officers assured land owners last night at a meeting in Agricultural Hall in Hingham, but nothing will be paid for damages resulting from property devaluation in the surrounding territory.

Arriving in all kinds of conveyances, ranging from limousines to horse-drawn carriages, South Shore residents thronged into the hall, 1,200 strong, questioning Navy Department officials for three hours as to how the Navy proposed to take over the land it needs in the Hingham, Cohasset, Norwell, and Scituate area.

The site had been chosen, it was explained, because it was considered "less dangerous" than others in the area; more economical from the Navy's viewpoint and because fewer homes would have to be razed. Giving an idea of the extent of the proposed area to be taken over, Capt. James Carroll Burns said, "You could take all the islands in the harbor and place them in one corner of the place we have in mind." He made this statement in reply to a question as to why the islands in Boston Harbor could not be used for the project.

"The more land we take, the safer it will be for surrounding communities," he said, adding that two other ammunition depots of similar proportions are already in use in Nevada and Indiana.

Lieut. Commander S. C. Stengel said that the boundaries of the depot would not be definitely known until the Navy finished taking the land but it is to cover approximately a seven-and-a-half-mile area. Negotiations with property owners will begin in two or three weeks, he said, with 50 families having to give up their homes.

A Navy representative and a civilian will appraise the property.

Althea and Her Violin 'Veree' Happy in U. S.

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When I see Althea Alimonda some day on the concert stage, standing before a great audience, her violin under her chin, her bow poised for the first clear note, I shall remember the petite, brown-eyed Brazilian music student that I met at "Tanglewood."

I shall know that her dream of dreams has been realized, just as her dream that she might attend the Berkshire Music Center of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky came true.

Even now, she confessed, as we sat on one of the benches in the formal garden at "Tanglewood" and watched the glint of goldfish in the pool, she cannot believe it. To be one of the five Latin-American musicians to receive a scholarship from the Center! To be here studying under the great conductor!

Has Studied in Paris

She spoke with a funny little accent, this talented young artist from Sao Paulo, the emotion ebbing and flowing in the depths of her dark eyes as she talked, her heart-shaped face alight now with joy, then earnest again as she told her story.

"I had scholarship for three years in Europe, and was in Paris working hard," she paused for the right words in English as she gazed off across the square-trimmed hedges of the garden. "When the war came, I went back to Brazil." It was then that she applied for admission to the Music Center.

"I had no answer for a long time. I was sure I could not come. No one know me here, I thought." The little Brazilian eyes were dark now. "They cannot know if I am enough good for scholarship."

Then came the telegram. She had only 24 hours to get ready. "But I was so-o-o happy. It ees wonderful!" Her face was alight now, as she confided that it had always been her greatest desire to come to the United States.

To Play Solo Soon

Her biggest thrill here? She did not hesitate. It was the first time that Dr. Koussevitzky conducted the advanced student class, of which she was a member. "I had to be careful, because I was almost crying. And in rehearsals, he is so wonderful. Sometimes, when I am playing, I cannot really believe I am myself here!"

The fact that Senorita Alimonda is at the "Tanglewood" school, however, the only girl in the Latin-American group, is proof enough that she is a young artist of great promise.

And when, in the course of our conversation, she happened to remark, "I have to play solo with orchestra soon," I realized that here, indeed, was a talent above the average. To be chosen from among so many brilliant young musicians at the Center for solo work, is no slight honor.

The Brazilian violinist has made many concert tours in her own country, and numbers among her instructors Toquato Amore in Sao Paulo, her home city, and Georges Enesco in Paris. She comes naturally by her talent. Her brother "is having very much success as a pianist in Brazil." Two sisters and her mother play the piano, also. Her father is a sculptor.

Senorita Alimonda's great hope is to be able to remain in the United States which she loves so much, and she has already applied for a scholarship at the Juilliard School of Music in New York. Her eyes brighten hopefully. She would like "so veree much to go there."

So ends our story for now, with the promised "continued in our next" to be fulfilled some day when we shall interview Althea Alimonda again—Althea Alimonda, the brilliant concert violinist from Brazil!

Briese

Althea Alimonda

Talented young Brazilian concert violinist, the only girl among five scholarship students from South America at the Berkshire Music Center of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky at "Tanglewood," Lenox, Mass.

Camp Highway Mishaps Increase

Automobile accidents on roads leading to Massachusetts' two big military reservations, Camp Edwards and Fort Devens, increased more than 200 per cent in 1941, Eugene M. McSweeney, State Commissioner of Public Safety, has announced.

State troopers investigated 66 collisions on the highways leading to the two areas, compared with only 21 last year during the corresponding period, the Commissioner said.

Accidents since Jan. 1 rose from 669 in 1940 to 815 this year, he disclosed. Investigation disclosed that 66 per cent of the Massachusetts drivers involved in accidents lived within 15 miles of the scene.

Woman to Sponsor First Of New Hub Fishing Ships

Mrs. O. L. Carr of Kansas City, wife of the director of the Mid-Central Fish Company, will be the sponsor for the first of four new fishing trawlers, building at Cleveland, Ohio, for the General Seafoods Corporation of Boston, it is announced here by J. Lawrence Alphen, President of that company and of 40 Fathom Fish, Inc. The launching is scheduled for Aug. 14. All four of the new vessels will be added to the present fleet of 19 vessels of the 40 Fathom Fleet of Boston.

Mount Hayes' Peak Reached By Washburn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—Bradford Washburn, youthful explorer and executive head of the New England Museum of Natural History, reported to the National Geographic Society today that he had successfully scaled Mt. Hayes, highest unclimbed peak in Central Alaska.

On the top of Mount Hayes, 13,940 feet up, he planted the Geographic Society's flag.

Mr. Washburn, former Director of the Institute of Geographical Exploration at Harvard University, left Boston June 24 for a vacation in the region where he has been breaking mountain climbing records for nearly a decade. He was accompanied by Mrs. Washburn.

An expert aerial photographer and skier, and an accomplished airplane pilot, Mr. Washburn has flown, climbed, and skied over extensive areas of Northwestern Canada and Alaska. In 1934, as leader of a Harvard-sponsored expedition, he climbed the difficult icy heights of Mount Crillon (12,728 feet) on the Alaskan Panhandle.

A year later the National Geographic Society sent him to the little-known Southwest Yukon to make aerial surveys and charts of a region that had been a blank spot on the map of North America. He discovered an unknown range of sky-piercing peaks and reported that the famous Hubbard Glacier was double the known length.

Returning to the Northwest in 1936, after many attempts due to bad weather conditions, he successfully photographed Mount McKinley (20,300 feet), highest mountain in North America, and the following year scaled Mount Lucania (17,150 feet) of the Saint Elias range, Canadian Yukon, the highest unclimbed peak of North America.

Mr. Washburn's 1938 explorations, under the joint sponsorship of the Society and Harvard University, led to the discovery of the world's largest non-polar ice field, which spreads over 235 square miles of Alaska and the Yukon.

Senate Confirms Staub

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Howard R. Staub to be Work Projects Administrator for Connecticut.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Aug. 8

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.76 & 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 & 11.73mc). Monday through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 &11.79mc). Monday through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by recording.

Short Waves from Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recording.
6:45 p. m.—Music for a Summer Evening.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code (for Advanced Students and Beginners).
7:30 p. m.—News for French-Speaking Listeners in the West Indies.
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor recording.
8:20 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program; News; Music; Special Brazilian Half-Hour.

WBOS (11.73mc)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tropical Moods; Clark Dennis, Songs; Tune Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; closing stocks; WBOS Sport Page; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Cinnese Ensemble, Johnny Long's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Popular Serenade; U. S. Marine Band.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra; Melody Time.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Two Men and a Girl; Good Neighbors.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 265 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 5 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Hartford—Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Sundays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterburr—Third Sundays, 2:15 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m.; Sundays 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 4:30 p. m., WRUL (shortwave), 6.04mc (49.6m), 15.35mc (19.5m).
New Bedford—First Thursdays, 9:15 p. m., WNBH, 1240kc.
Springfield—Week Ang. 4, 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.
Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1240kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday, 12 noon, WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Waterbury—Thursdays, 10:45 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 4:30 p. m., WRUL (shortwave), 6.04mc (49.6m), 15.35mc (19.5m).
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WRUL, 15.35mc (19.5m) 11.79mc (25.4m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesdays of each month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City—First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

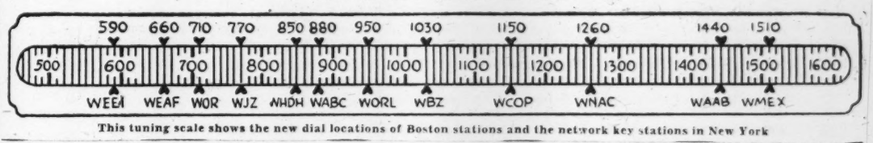
Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 Melody Matinee	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Red Sox-New	Sports and music
3:15 Treasury of Song..	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	York Yankees baseball	Sports and music
3:30 News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	game	Sports and music
3:45 Adventures in Science	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Boston Red Sox-New	Sports and music
4:00 Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk...	York Yankees baseball	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "In Your Defense"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "In Your Defense"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Red Sox-New	Consolairs
4:45 Serenade	Red Cross: News	"Young Widder Brown"	York Yankees	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk..	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"From A to Z in Novelty	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk..	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Wings Over Jordan	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 Sifting the News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Melodic Caravan	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Times
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Frank Blair, News	Five Star News
7:15 Fredda Gibson	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Who's News"
7:30 Your Marriage Club	Cugat Rumba Revue	"Confidentially Yours"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Wonderland Salute
7:45 Your Marriage Club	Cugat Rumba Revue	Concert Miniatures	"Inside of Sports"	"Fireside Time"
8:00 'Death Valley Days'	Swiss Independence Day	"Housewarming": va-	Wythe Williams	"Castles in the Air"
8:15 'Death Valley Days'	Ricardo's Rhapsodies	riety; B. Goodman's Or.	"Sky Over Britain"	music
8:30 Lewisohn Stad. Con.	The Week in Industry	"The Man Who Forgot"	OPM Program; "N. F.	Civilian Defense Program
8:45 cert; E. Davis, news	Gwen Williams	drama	Speeds Defense"	Eleanor Mala Quartet
9:00 **Major Bowes**	**Labor for Defense**	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby,**	Colonial News Service,	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 **Major Bowes**	Music by Lytell	**Don Ameche, Connie**	Network Program	
9:30 **Major Bowes**	News Here and Abroad	**Boswell, Music Maids,**	**Henry L. Stimson, Secre-**	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 **Major Bowes**	Ted Steele's Orchestra	**Orchestra; Guests**	**tary of War**	
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or..	**Montreal Symphony;**	**Rudy Vallee Show: John**	"Parade of the News":	Five Star News
10:15 Professor Quiz:	**E. MacMillan, conductor**	**Barrymore, guest**	dramatization	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30 questions; answers	Ahead of the Headlines	"Ahead of the Headlines	"The Great Guns"	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Story dramas by Olmstead	**Robert M. La Follette**	comedy skit	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Rep. C. W. Bishop	Dance Digest
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; Music You	Local news; Weather	"For Your Information"	Dance Digest
11:30 Music"; Michael	Want	Barry Winton's Orch	Art Kassel's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Loring's Orchestra	Music You Want	Barry Winton's Orch	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Day's End"; news

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ	Musical Clock	
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News	Musical Clock	
7:30 Musical Moments	Musical Clock	"Dixie and Dixie"	Headline News	
7:45 News; weather	News; Weather	Musical Clock	Bailey Axton	
8:00 The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Shopping talk	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	Post Exchange
8:30 Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Post Exchange
8:45 Revue	Toast; music	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00 Bill Elliott, songs	News; talk; music	Dramatized news	Network News	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 "Listen Ladies" with	Julia Blake, sketch	"R. F. D. Melodies"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 "Proudly We Hail";	Breakfast Club	Concert Internationale	Chet Lott, organ	Your Morning Pick-Up
9:45 Hymns of Churches	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	Concert Internationale	orchestra
10:00 K. Norris, drama	Arthur Godfrey	"Bess Johnson"	"New England Cupboard"	Community Recreation
10:15 Myrt and Marge	News; Hum and Strum	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical Early Edition	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bachelor's Children"	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Food Fair"	Prescott Presents	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Treat Time	Mildred W. Carlson	"Story of Mary Marlin"	B. S. Bercovici, news	Beauty Hints
11:15 "Man I Married"	"Church in the Wildwood,	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Ross, Interviews	Lew White, organ
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Goldbergs"	Melody Strings	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum": sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	Rhythm Revue
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Betty Randall, songs	"Musical Roundup"	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Singin' Sam	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; Walter Blaufuss	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Homesteaders; Speakers	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	Musical Mailbox with
1:15 Woman in White	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	Piano Impressions
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	Orchestra; Trio
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Fantasy in Melody	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	Gleb Yellin's Orchestra
2:15 "Joyce Jordon"	Fantasy in Melody	"The Mystery Man"	"Don Artiste"	Jean Harper, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"The Munros"; sketch	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Sports Comments	Victor Arno Orchestra
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00 News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Sports and Music
3:15 Frank Parker, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	ington Senators baseball	Sports and Music
3:30 News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	game	Sports and Music
3:45 "Exploring Space"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Sports and Music
4:00 Around the Hub	Club Matinee	"Backstage Wife"	ington Senators baseball	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Studio Program	Club Matinee	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Community Radio	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	"Melody Mirror"
4:45 Boy, Girl, Band	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	ington Senators game	Comic Page Club
5:00 Mary Marlin	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"From A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Wings Over Jordan	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Tronical Moods"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	V. F. W. Program
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports comments	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Bridge to Yesterday"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Frank Blair, News	"The Shining Hour"
7:15 Fredda Gibson	Talk, "Radio Magic"	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	"Five Star News"
7:30 Job Hunters, guests	U. S. Army Program	Luxemburg Legation prg.	"The Lone Ranger"	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 Camp Edwards gem	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
8:00 'Claudia & David'	**News commentators**	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	"Double or Nothing";	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:15 sketch	"Ridin' the Range"	**Graham; orchestra**	Walter Compton, m. c.	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:30 "Proudly We Hail";	"Death Valley Days";	**"Information, Please!"**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Civilian Defense Prgrm
8:45 guests; E. Davis	dramatic sketch	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Russian Cathedral Choir
9:00 "Great Plays"	Vox Pop	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 "Great Plays"	Vox Pop	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Arthur Mann; Music	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:30 Hollywood Premiere; drama	"Your Happy Birthday"; variety program	"Uncle Walter's Dog House"; variety	News Service Mickey Alpert's Orch.	
10:00 **"Penthouse Party,"**	Romance and Rhythm	"Wings of Destiny";	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15 **Ilka Chase, m. c.**	Romance and Rhythm	dramatic sketch	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30 Symphonettes	First Piano Quartet	"Listen America"; drama	"Quiz Bowl"; sports quiz	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Dramas by Olmstead	"Listen America"; drama	"Quiz Bowl"; sports quiz	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; Master	News; Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15 Works of Music	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	Ray Herbeck's Orch.	Dance Digest
11:30 **British War Relief**	Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Thee McFarland Twins	"Day's End"
11:45 **Program**	"Music You Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Al Kavelin's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Housing Specialist Warns Democracy Is Vanishing in Large Cities of U. S.

Falls Village Conference Weighs Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALLS VILLAGE, Conn., Aug. 7—Democracy is losing itself in the big city and can only find itself again in something similar to the old New England town, according to Clarence S. Stein, housing specialist and co-designer of the model community at Radburn, N. J.

Mr. Stein was one of the three speakers who discussed the city—past, present and future—before an audience attending the fourth session of the first Housatonic Valley Conference at the new regional high school here last evening. Other speakers were Lewis Mumford, author and critic, who sketched the influences of the past upon American cities, and Earle S. Draper, Assistant Administrator in the Federal Housing Administration at Washington, who indicated possibilities for the rehabilitation within existent blighted and slum areas.

All speakers were agreed that, in Mr. Mumford's words, the making of every environment a place to live in and a school is the imperative task of our generation, and the great task of tomorrow.

The meeting was presided over by Frederick J. Woodbridge, President of the Architectural League of New York, who reminded his hearers that the United States has a tradition of planning begun by Washington, Hamilton and Jefferson.

Period of Decline

Mr. Mumford declared that the economic world developed during the last 200 years is now on the decline and that we must be prepared for new developments. The condition of a population, 90 per cent of which lived close to the land, was altered in the 19th century by machinery, immigration and the concentration of capital, until an urbanized population had produced cities scarred by the slum, the semi-slum and the super slum.

What should have been progress became instead congestion and degradation of environment, he said.

Noting the presence of slums in small as well as large cities, Mr. Mumford said actually our cities were carefully planned but for the wrong reason. They were planned to promote congestion and land speculation. The aim of promoting decent conditions for human life was not taken in. He described three approaches to the rebuilding of cities—bombing as in London, blight and bankruptcy, or deliberate organized reconstruction of our cities.

In opening the afternoon session, over which he also presided, Lieut. Gov. Odell Shepard emphasized the need for conservation and employed his scholarly manner for a direct and at times scathing attack on a public utility in this State. Mr. Shepard compared the destruction done to a local waterfall at the hands of the utility company with the sort of damage wrought by a German bombing plane.

Plan for Future

Mr. Stein laid before the meeting a blueprint of what might have been part of the General Motors Futurama at the World Fair. He described a city in which the houses are grouped to prove a maximum space with a minimum of cramping, where a series of express highways connecting streets and service roads are laid out to facilitate speed efficiency and safety for pedestrians, where there are ample parks and gardens, blocks 1,000 feet wide, bicycle lanes and protection for the citizens from noise and dirt.

"A number of super blocks will form a neighborhood, something that has disappeared from a large city," said Mr. Stein. "You will feel that you have neighbors and a center of your neighborhood. This will have a direct influence on political and social life. A community must be small enough so that you can know for whom you are voting. Out of this arrangement will grow a firmer belief in and a firmer reality of democracy."

Mr. Stein visualized communities of 5,000 separated by green belts of parks and parkways into cities of 25,000 with civic centers for opera concerts and other activities. This is the regional city made of a federation of towns, the great idea of the futurama based on the idea of motion.

Outline for Reform

Mr. Draper was inclined to visualize reform within existant municipal areas. Again he referred to the type of speculation which played on the immigration trends and high birth rate of the 19th century to produce the blighted and slum areas of today.

The Housing Administration pictured American cities as now engaged in a desperate struggle for residential occupancy. He recommended new methods of municipal bonding and amortization, retroactive zoning laws and particularly the settitng up of corporate bodies within cities themselves to acquire by tax delinquency and other means blighted and declining properties which can be assembled into large enough areas for future development by private or public interests.

Since the cities are not strong enough to do this themselves, Mr. Draper envisages Federal loans, but only if planning commissions are established by the cities themselves to work out land use plans and assume responsibilities for decisions. Even private interests are waking up to the need for some solution of this kind, concluded Mr. Draper.

Miss Nancy Ellicott

Harvard Summer School student from Baltimore, who will be one of the ushers at free showings of "Thumbs Up" and other British war films at 7:30 o'clock tonight and tomorrow (Aug. 7 and 8) in the Geographical Exploration Building, 2 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge. These motion pictures will be presented under the auspices of the Massachusetts School and College Division of the British War Relief Society.

Jaywalkers Watching Step In Waltham

Today is a day to watch your step in Waltham, Mass. Jaywalkers are being reminded to be careful by traffic police who are giving them tickets provided by the Waltham Safety Council.

The tickets are not followed by a court summons, but are expected to arouse jaywalkers to follow the rules of the road. They offer a list of questions by which the pedestrian may determine his own rating as a walker. Here they are:

Do you do the following?

Cross the street only on red and yellow lights?

Cross only on crosswalks?

Cross only at street intersections?

Cross only after looking both ways to see whether it is safe to cross?

On dark streets, are you wearing something white or carrying something white in your hand?

Are you setting a good example?

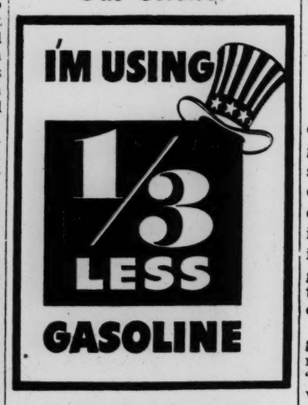
Nazi Agents Seen In Refugee Guise

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 7 (AP)—Louis Palombizio, returning to his former home here from France where he stayed after fighting in the World War, said today that what he saw at the customs office in Hendaye, France, convinced him that "so-called immigrants" were being sent by Germany to the United States as "undercover agents."

Mr. Palombizio said he and his wife were detained at the Hendaye customs for five hours, and a Nazi officer, remarking "You don't need all that money," took 8,000 of his 10,000 francs.

"I saw with my own eyes some with as much as 10,000 francs keep all their money. And when they parted, I heard the Nazi officers say to them, 'Good luck.'"

Gas Sticker



Symbol of Patriotism

This is the sticker you will see on the rear window of the car ahead when Uncle Sam gets going seriously in his campaign to popularize voluntary curtailment of gasoline consumption. They will be distributed in Massachusetts beginning next week.

Saltonstall Calls for Cut In State Use of Gasoline

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today requested all heads of State Departments and institutions to conserve gasoline used in State cars and trucks, as much as possible, to co-operate with the conservation drive.

The request was circulated by Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance.

The Chief Executive called attention to the proclamation issued jointly by the Governors of the six New England States, urging all citizens to co-operate to bring about a one-third reduction in New England's gasoline consumption.

"Since we have now called upon all citizens to reduce their gasoline consumption, it is especially incumbent upon the Commonwealth and all its officers and employees to do their full part."

He added, "I feel confident that once the situation is understood, we can count upon the co-operation of all personnel operating motor vehicles at State expense in the effort to save at least a gallon of gasoline every day, as part of our national defense effort."

The States uses approximately 1,000,000 gallons of gasoline a year.

Gasoline Bought for Finland To Be Sold in Boston Area

Gasoline and lubricating oil, landed at Boston and sold here after the Finnish freighter Kemi put into port July 4 to avoid possible capture by the British, was expected to be released to American purchasers by customs officials late this afternoon. The freighter, which took on the oil at Norfolk, consigned to Finland, put into this port after Finland had lined up with Germany in the war against Russia, making her liable to capture by the British.

The cargo was seized on a technicality—violation of the coastwise laws that forbid a foreign ship to carry cargo from one American port to another—and was held by the customs pending collection of a heavy fine. Because of the emergency, however, the fine is expected to be mitigated by Washington officials as was done in the case of the oil cargo brought to Boston from Port Arthur, Texas, by the German tanker Pauline Friederich.

The Kemi, has had it name changed to Olivia and negotiations are now under way to transfer the registry of the vessel to Panamanian. This will permit the ship to resume service at sea without interference from British naval craft, it is believed.

Capt. Rolf Lindstrom, skipper of the ship, which was moved from the discharging pier to an anchorage in the lower harbor today, plans to operate the Olivia in the West Indies sugar trade after the nationality has been changed and necessary repairs completed.

Prior to loading gasoline and oil at Norfolk, the vessel took on a quantity of sugar at Peruvian ports for Finland. This cargo too, was sold and discharged at Boston. Coming from a foreign port, that transaction was legimate so that the sugar was not involved in any controversy.

New Regulations For Sumner Tube Traffic on Monday

In an effort to stop the backing up of northbound traffic in the Sumner Tunnel new regulations were announced today controlling the flow of traffic to and from the East Boston entrance to the tube.

Rush hour northbound traffic has tended to back up sometimes as far as halfway into the tunnel, Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland explained, because of cross currents of traffic at the intersection of Porter and Chelsea Streets, East Boston.

Northbound traffic is accustomed to leave the tunnel entrance, go down Porter Street and turn left on Chelsea Street. To eliminate cross traffic which blocks this left turn the Commission has made Porter Street just beyond the intersection a one-way street.

In order to divert traffic from the East Boston Airport to the tunnel entrance automobiles will be required to proceed from the airport along Maverick Street to Meridian Street to London Street circling to the right and thus entering the tunnel.

The new regulations which will be enforced for a 60-day trial period are expected to go into effect next Monday when signs directing motorists will be posted.

Explaining necessity for the regulations, Commissioner Hyland pointed out that the two-lane Sumner Tunnel, with as many as 30,000 cars on a peak day, is now carrying close to its capacity, with only two or three streets in the entire City more heavily traveled.

Clergy Back Extension Of Draft Term

Declaring that the danger which confronts the United States is so great that "we dare no longer think solely in terms of defense within our borders," 32 prominent Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish clergymen, in a statement issued in Boston today, urged Congress to provide that men now in the Army serve until the present emergency has passed.

In a petition to Congress, the group, which included six clergymen from New England, also asked "that our armed forces be utilized wherever necessary to overcome any power which menaces the United States."

The clergymen added that, "We make this demand with the full realization that it will probably mean fighting sooner or later. But we are convinced that failure to take this step will not avoid war, it will merely make us more vulnerable to attack.

© Vienot, Boston

'Gas' Drive Tag

In patriotic colors of red, white and blue, this sticker is offered by a Boston mail order advertising executive for cars tuned up to their most efficient performance, thereby avoiding waste of gasoline and oil vitally needed for defense. Already in demand by dealers from Maine to California, the sticker is produced by Carl G. Vienot of Boston. The shield, the same size as the inspection sticker required semi-annually in Massachusetts, is placed by dealers on new cars and vehicles serviced by them. In many places where they are offered, the tags are accompanied by a temporary reduction in prices for the services recommended by Harold L. Ickes, Federal Oil Co-ordinator.

Omar Grotto to Take Moonlight Sail Tonight

More than 1,000 members and friends of Omar Grotto, an organization made up of members of the Masonic fraternity, with their uniformed band of 30 pieces, are scheduled to embark on the steamer Steel Pier tonight for their annual moonlight sail. H. B. Lundy of Allston, Chairman of the Committee, and Thomas Patten, Secretary, are in charge of arrangements.

Gasoline Rationing Postponed

Continued from Page 1

readiness to be imposed upon drivers Sept. 1 are "absolutely without foundation," he stated.

Mr. Howie said Washington felt it was "far too soon" to decide that the blackout scheme had failed to bring about the necessary one-third cut in consumption, and added that a widespread campaign to popularize "gas" reduction would be launched in the East today.

He suggested the slogan: "Save a gallon a day and keep rationing away."

If each of Massachusetts' 1,000,000 cars cut down by a gallon a day, they would save 30,000,000 gallons a month, he pointed out, or one third of the normal 90,000,000-gallon August consumption.

Over the heads of all drivers there still hangs a big "if," however, he made clear. If, after a fair trial, voluntary conservation fails, rationing "will surely follow."

"We are faced with a truly serious emergency," he said, " and I know that Massachusetts men and women will co-operate when they realize the fact. If they do not, I see nothing but rationing left."

Efforts are being made to solve the problem from the point of view of supply, he said, pointing out that one big oil concern had tapped its Ohio pipeline and was running a constant stream of tank cars daily to New Jersey.

Questioned on sea-going tankers, he said their movements would in the future be regarded a "defense secret."

Turning to the problem of price increases, Mr. Howie said he knew it was the policy of the Price Control Board to keep the cost of gas on an even keel. He would not give categorical assurance that price increases would be prohibited.

Several New York areas reported one cent and 1½ cent boosts yesterday.

Such increases would have the result of "forcing the American public to subsidize the oil companies for whatever profit they may lose as a result of the reduction of consumption . . . adding insult to injury," Horace A. Riviere, Vice President of the Textile Workers of America wrote to Secretary Ickes.

Other union leaders in New York have protested job losses resulting from the curfew.

Public support of the voluntary curtailment plan was seen last night in a near-riot at East Boston, where a crowd of 100 persons stormed a filling station which was violating the blackout and forced the proprietor to close for the night.

Before police arrived, the milling crowd chased Joseph Gavinanno into his office, took down an American flag, and made their indignation quite apparent. Rescued by police officers, Mr. Gavinanno closed up and went home. He said a rival had remained open and he had followed suit in "self defense."

Mr. Mealey, New York State Motor Vehicle Commissioner, who was rumored to have devised a rationing-card scheme at the request of Secretary Ickes, has done "no such thing," Mr. Howie declared.

No homes will be cold this winter for lack of fuel oil, he said. The Government's concern over gasoline consumption has been greatly increased by the knowledge that the amount of fuel oil needed is inflexible, he pointed out.

Describing the coming campaign to popularize voluntary curtailment, he said plans had been made to spend many thousands of dollars on newspaper and billboard advertisement.

Insurance Firms Aid

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Eighty-two insurance companies today revised their underwriting rules to permit private automobile owners to join the Government's share-your-car campaign to reduce gasoline consumption on the Eastern Seaboard.

The companies said they would permit policy holders to carry paying passengers without increasing insurance premiums or voiding policies. Heretofore, private operators were permitted to carry paying passengers only under certain regulations and payments.

The announcement was made jointly by the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, American Mutual Alliance, and the Mutual Casualty Insurance Rating Bureau.

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Hitler Victory Claims Full of Contradictions

By Kirke L. Simpson
Special News Service

If the German victory claims trumpeted from Hitler's headquarters are correct the war in Russia should be all but over; yet the Nazi leader tells his people that the greatest battles are still to be fought.

[Observers recall that in Mein Kampf, Adolf Hitler said the masses, against which he directed his propaganda, "more easily fall victims to a great lie than to a small one."

The influence of the German Propaganda Ministry is seen in the preparation of communiqués which hitherto had been the concern of the German High Command exclusively.]

Recently the Germans estimated that 9,000,000 troops were engaged in the titanic struggle and now they report that Russian losses in killed and captured alone have aggregated almost 4,000,000.

Russian war gear, planes, tanks, and guns, by the tens of thousands have been taken or destroyed, Hitler asserts. Yet as the upshot of all this, he can only tell his people that his armies stand "at the gates of Kiev" and are still 100 miles from Leningrad and twice that far from Moscow.

What is still holding the Germans at bay on all three fronts if the flower of the Red Army is already destroyed, Russian leadership confused and without accurate knowledge of the situation, as the German radiocasts say? And why, with complete and crushing victory all but in his grasp, did Hitler find it necessary just now to feed his people nerve tonic in such liberal doses?

Hitler's Version

He had but to wait a little, according to his own version, and all Western Russia from the Baltic to the Black Sea would be in his hands, including Leningrad, Moscow, Kiev, and Odessa. If that is not so, and formidable Russian armies still oppose his legions along the vast fighting front, a military miracle has been achieved.

Moscow has conjured new millions of soldiers, new resources of fighting gear out of nothing and transported them westward under impossible conditions to keep up the fight.

Aside from the staggering Hitler statements about Russian losses in men and battle equipment, the barrage of claims thundered from the Führer's headquarters discloses only one significant development to support promises of ultimate German triumph. That is in the Leningrad zone, the least important in a strategic sense of the three main fronts.

German Trap in North

The German official version reports a break through northward between Lake Peipus and Lake Ilmen to a point "close to Narva." If that is true, it means that a Nazi thrust has been driven northeast of Lake Peipus from the Pskov-Prokhov line to outflank Russian defenses of Leningrad on the extreme Baltic wing.

Narva is the junction point where the Tallinn-Leningrad and the Pskov-Narva railroads meet. If it falls, all Russian forces still in Estonia and north and west of Lake Peipus will be caught in a trap.

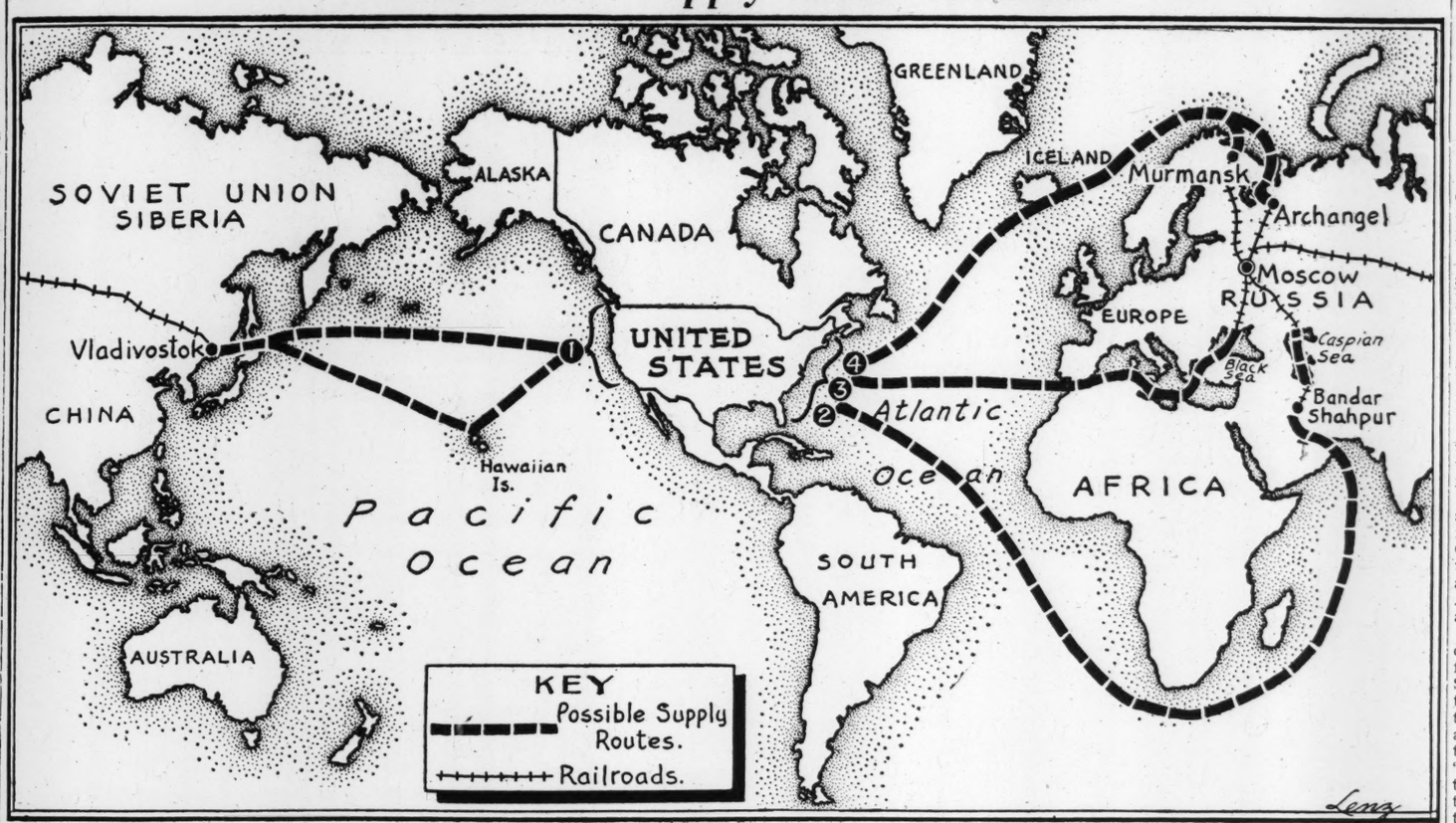
The Germans also claim capture of Tapa, which is on the Tallinn-Leningrad railroad northwest of Lake Peipus. If Narva also is taken, the great water barrier of the Peipus Lake system guarding Leningrad on the west will have been passed and investment of Leningrad itself be only a matter of time.

The Hitler resumé of the situation on the Kiev front was definitely enlightening. It confirmed a growing impression that an attempted sweep southward to destroy Red Armies holding the Ukraine flank to the Black Sea was in progress rather than a Nazi frontal assault on Kiev.

"With this break through deep beyond the Stalin line—to Belaya Tserkov," the Hitler bulletin said, "it became possible to turn southward in a broad front between the Dniester and Dnieper Rivers, cut off the enemy's retreat and begin an encirclement battle which presently is raging at full fury."

Successful German advance southward from Belaya Tserkov would force Russian evacuation of all the southwestern Ukraine at least to the Bug River and possibly to the Dnieper. That is the gravest threat discernible in the latest gist of war news.

Possible U. S. Supply Routes to Russia



By a Staff Artist

It's a Long Way From America to Soviet Union in Wartime

Main routes by which American war aid could reach Russia: From the Pacific Coast: to Vladivostok. From the Atlantic Coast: (2) via the Persian Gulf, (3) vit the Mediterranean and Black Seas, (4) to Murmansk and Archangel.

U. S. Pledges All Aid to Russia —'Short of War'

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP) —Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Co-ordinator, said today four American tanker ships were being turned over to Russia to haul aviation gasoline.

At the same time he said a shortage of aviation gasoline in the United States, with possible severe effects on military and commercial flying, was likely unless the capacity for producing this high octane fuel is increased immediately.

The transfers to Russia might contribute to a limited general petroleum shortage in West Coast areas, he said.

The United States has become an economic ally of the Soviet Union and has pledged itself to furnish all aid "short of war."

Military secrecy surrounds the exact extent of the supplies, but in Washington yesterday, it was announced that the Government had unfrozen millions of dollars' worth of Soviet orders, and that the flow of matériel had already begun.

These developments doubtless are in line with the arrangements which Harry L. Hopkins, Lend-Lease Co-ordinator, made during his recent visit to Moscow. For unquestionably the Russians will require great quantities of supplies of all kinds as the wastage incurred since the Nazi onslaught began must be tremendous.

What supplies can be made available is a matter which must be determined by those who are directing the flow of our economic resources into channels productive of the best results, but to enable Russia to continue operations approaching the magnitude of those engaged in during the past two months will require the apportionment of every item that can be spared.

Two Different Matters

However, making material available for shipment and effecting its delivery are two entirely different matters.

First, there is the matter of making available the necessary shipping, second, the transportation route to be used.

As is well known, available ocean shipping is already hard pressed to carry the materials required by belligerents and nonbelligerents. The recent withdrawal of Japanese bottoms further complicates matters. Russia has a limited amount of ocean tonnage, but far from the amount needed to satisfy its requirements.

From a casual inspection, it appears that four alternative transportation routes exist. They are:

1. West Coast of North America to Vladivostok.
2. The East Coast of North America to the Persian Gulf via the Cape of Good Hope.
3. The East Coast of North America to Black Sea ports via the Mediterranean.
4. The East Coast of North America to Murmansk or Archangel.

The Vladivostok route entails a sea voyage of almost 5,000 miles followed by the long haul across Siberia on a railroad that is probably sadly taxed to handle existing traffic. Furthermore, although, aside from the danger of encountering a stray German raider in the Pacific, the ocean voyage at present is comparatively safe, there is the possibility of Japan becoming embroiled in the conflict. Should this contingency eventuate, the route will be closed, because in addition to the danger from Japanese raiders, Vladivostok will be cut off by Japan's control of the several entrances into the Sea of Japan.

Black Sea Dangers

The route to the Persian Gulf entails a very long sea voyage of over 12,000 miles, a transhipment to the Iran (Persian) railroad at Bandar Shahpur which necessarily requires Iranian complacence, then 700 miles by rail, transhipment to water transportation across the Caspian Sea, and another transhipment to a Russian railroad for delivery where desired. In all a haul which only the most optimistic would attempt.

The Black Sea route is the most attractive from the standpoint of economic utilization of transportation resources, and may possibly be made available. But it necessitates running the gamut of Italian airplane attack in the Mediterranean, and unquestionably the relatively inefficient Italian air force will be re-enforced by every available German plane just as soon as the Nazis learn of Russian supplies being moved through that area.

Then arises the age-old question of using the Dardanelles. Turkey's agreement must be obtained, or this route cannot be used. And once in the Black Sea there is real danger from German airplanes.

The Arctic Ocean route can take advantage of Russia's long desired and now complete ice free port at Murmansk. Convoys can be assembled at Iceland for the run of some 1,700 miles to Murmansk and somewhat farther to Archangel.

This route, however, has several drawbacks. Although Murmansk is ice free the year round, Archangel is ice bound seven or eight months of the year, but for a part of these months ice breakers permit shipping to move.

The tag end of the Gulf Stream flows along the coast of Lapland and is responsible for Murmansk and its approaches being free from ice, but this influence peters out before it reaches the White Sea.

Near Finnish Border

Both Murmansk and Archangel have rail connection with Russia proper, but the Murmansk road is dangerously near the Finnish border and there is no guarantee that it will not be cut sooner or later. It is reported that Russia has recently sent General Stern into this area with heavy Soviet re-enforcements. General Stern is the man who overcame the Finns in 1940 after other Russian generals failed.

In any season of the year an Arctic voyage is not one to be lightly undertaken. Fog, mist, and snow all lessen visibility. Ice will be encountered. Navigational aids are lacking and for many months of the year, the sun will continuously be below the horizon. There is however, the extensive weather reporting service of the Soviets which is available as vessels near the Russian coast line.

On top of the difficulties presented by nature, will come those resulting from the Nazi occupation of Norway and control of Finland. German submarines, surface raiders and aircraft operate out of Narvik and other northern Norwegian ports and possibly out of Petsamo in Finland. The recent British bombing of the Finnish port probably resulted from information the British had received concerning Nazi operations therefrom.

Norway's Possibilities

If the Arctic route is to be used, the British will have to drive the Germans from their occupancy of Northern Norway, and this operation may be contemplated. Reports state that British public opinion is in favor of taking some positive action while the Germans are occupied in Russia.

Northern Norway offers possibilities as it is not an area which can be easily reached by German re-enforcements, and the Norwegians are reported to be in almost open revolt. Any German reverse at this time is bound to have repercussions favorable to the Allies, not only in Germany but elsewhere throughout this turbulent world.

A British military expedition to Russia via Murmansk is out of the question as its logistics will require entirely too much shipping.

While the same restriction does not apply with equal force to a British expedition designed definitely to put Italy out of the war and open the Mediterranean, it would be an attempt fraught with great danger, and for the present at least is probably not being seriously considered.

But it is apparent that there can be no safe movement of bulk supplies for Russia by either of the two routes which will be most economical in the use of shipping, until some definite action is taken to rid them of Nazi threats.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

U. S. Siberian Bases Forecast in Tokyo

By the Associated Press

TOKYO, Aug. 7

A Japanese Navy spokesman expressed belief today that the ultimate price of United States aid for Russia would be American naval and air bases in Eastern Siberia, where reports of Russian military movements already are contributing to concern in Japan.

He called this "threatening Japan from the back."

The spokesman, Capt. Hideo Hiraide, said the Russian-German war could have a great effect on Japan if the Russian Government should move to the east from Moscow.

Captain Hiraide added: Considering movements of the United States and Britain in China, we may consider Japan to be but a step from entering the world upheaval."

Natalio Botana

JUJUY, Argentina, Aug. 7 (AP)—Natalio Botana, publisher of the Buenos Aires newspaper Critica, who passed on here today, published perhaps the leading evening newspaper in the Spanish-speaking world. Señor Botana had been a leader in the spontaneous campaign spreading through the Western Hemisphere to preserve the American way of life against threats imputed to totalitarianism.

In 1930, after the overthrow of President Yrigoyen, Gen. Jose Felix Uriburu closed Critica and threw Señor Botana into prison and later forced him into exile. When the paper was confiscated, Señor Botana threw newspapers into the street from an upper story of the beleaguered publishing building and shouted news and editorials through loud-speakers.

'T' Is Proposed On Traitors' Doors

LONDON (CP)—A Free French speaker radiocasting over BBC facilities Aug. 6 asked Allied sympathizers in Occupied France to mark a "T" on the door of any "notorious traitor."

The speaker listed among traitors an inhabitant of the town of Sever, near Bayonne, who recently betrayed to the Germans a French-Canadian pilot of the Royal Air Force who had been hiding under protection of the whole local population after bailing out from a blazing aircraft.

Troop Clash Denied

MOSCOW, Aug. 7 (AP)—The official news agency, Tass, said today it was authorized to deny reports that Japaunese and Russian troops had clashed near the Amur River or elsewhere.

On Tuesday a Japanese military spokesman at Shanghai said that there had been a minor clash near Manchuli, northwestern Manchukuo, near the Siberian border.

Hull to Set U. S. Course By Vichy's Acts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, indicated today that American relations with the Vichy Government depended more on French action in defending French territory than on assurances just received from Vichy.

He has received a French note substantially along the lines reported in press dispatches from Vichy, the Secretary told his press conference.

Asked whether these new assurances were satisfactory, Mr. Hull said he still wished to know more about what was going on in Vichy.

The French note was reported to have expressed Vichy's intentions of defending the Empire in its own way.

Mr. Hull's remarks led some observers to infer that the note in itself failed to satisfy the American Government entirely on the question of defense of French Africa and other territory or resistance to Axis demands for military bases and other concessions.

The note, which Mr. Hull indicated might be made public later, followed a statement last week by Sumner Welles, then Acting Secretary of State, in which he declared that American relations with Vichy and authorities in French territories would be governed by the "manifest effectiveness with which those authorities endeavor to protect these territories from domination and control by those powers which are seeking to extend their rule by force and conquest or by the threat thereof."

Uruguay Won't Shut Ports If U. S. Fights

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 21 (AP)—Uruguay announced yesterday it would not consider any American countries warring against foreign powers as belligerents and would permit United States and other American warships to use Uruguayan harbors if war spreads to the Western Hemisphere.

Uruguay, the first South American nation to make such an announcement, took similar action in the World War. It notified all other American nations of its action and proposed that they act similarly under the Panama and Havana Accords.

American diplomats here predicted the Uruguayan initiative would be accepted by "almost all" the nations on the Continent and that Uruguay may "possibly obtain authority to make a collective declaration."

The announcement was made by Foreign Minister Alberto Guani.

The action will permit patrol of Uruguayan waters at the mouth of the Plata River in case of war. It was there that the pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee was scuttled by its German crew after the epic battle of the South Atlantic in December, 1939.

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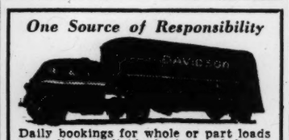
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Polish and Czech Troops Organize Legion in Russia

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 7—Organization of Polish and Czech military units under the Russian High Command has followed agreements reached between the Soviets and these Governments in London.

Leaders of Polish and Czechoslovak military missions already have arrived in Moscow where they have issued appeals to their countrymen throughout Russia to enlist in the struggle against the common enemy, Nazi Germany. In cases where, for various reasons, their nationals cannot take up arms, they are urged to do all possible to sabotage German efforts and to co-operate fully with the Russians' "scorched-earth" policy.

It is impossible to state definitely how many Poles and Czechs there are in Russia, but the figure must run into some hundreds of thousands since it includes not only those resident there after the World War but also those who were taken prisoners by the Russians during their advance into East Poland in September, 1939.

Likely to Co-operate

It appears certain that the Polish prisoners, whatever their feelings against the Soviets, have stronger feelings against the Nazis and will co-operate in the new struggle. Their Commander-in-Chief will be Gen. Wladislaw Anders, distinguished cavalry leader who fought first against the Germans, then against the Russians in the fall of 1939, and who has been a Russian prisoner of war until recently. He will be supported by Gen. Szyszka Bohusz, former commander of the Polish brigade which fought in Norway, who has just arrived in Moscow with the Polish military mission.

Czechoslovakia now for the second time establishes a legion in Russia. During the World War an organization was formed from Czech and Slovak units which went over from the Austro-Hungarian Army. These were organized by Thomas Garrigue Masaryk and later completed their famous trek across Siberia to Vladivostok and thence around the world and back to England.

The number of Czechs in Russia is doubtful, but it is known that a large number settled in various parts, including Siberia, during the 1930's and that many Czech specialists found employment in industrial centers. Czechoslovak settlers both in the Russian and Polish parts of Volhynia also were numerous before September, 1939, and it is assumed that many were taken prisoners by the Russians either when the Soviet advanced against Poland, or were forced to retreat with the beginning of Germany's attack on Russia and the Soviets' pursuance of "the scorched earth" policy.

Nucleus of Unit

Those Czechs who volunteered for the Polish legion in September, 1939, will, it is assumed, form the nucleus of the new unit and supply most of its officers.

Establishment of these legions on Russian territory carries political significance. Just as in the World War the exploits of the Czechoslovak Legionnaires did much to cerate an Allied opinion favorable to later recognition of Czechoslovakia's independence, so this new example of Polish-Czechoslovak determination to do all possible to help the Allies must win for both Governments a greater appreciation of their viewpoint from Britain and Russia.

The effect upon the large Polish and Czechoslovak communities throughout the United States, in strengthening their determination against German aggression and propaganda, also is noteworthy.

Women Handle Barrage Balloons

International

New Chore for Defense

"Anything that men can do we can do" is the boast of British women who are standing shoulder to shoulder with the menfolk in the defense of the once tight little island. The latest job tackled by the women is the handling of barrage balloons. Above you see women of the Women's Air Auxiliary Force getting a lesson in the operation of these great gas bags. If the women prove they can handle the job they will replace men.

Japan 'Resents' Suspicions As to Thailand

TOKYO, Aug. 7 (AP) — Japan wants to maintain friendly relations with Thailand and considers unwarranted yesterday's statements by United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden of concern over Tokyo's intentions, the Japanese Board of Information said today.

[Mr. Hull said Japan's intentions toward Thailand were of increasing concern to the United States and Mr. Eden warned a Japanese move into Thailand would bring about "a most serious situation between Great Britain and Japan."]

The Board charged that reports in United States and British newspapers indicating Japan was threatening Thailand tended "to worsen the feeling of the Japanese toward Britain and the United States."

It declared at the same time that press dispatches from the Far East reported British forces in Malaya may occupy Thai bases.

The Japan Times and Advertiser, controlled by the Foreign Office, said the British were accusing Japan of aggressive intentions toward Thailand to mask their own plans.

Japan Denies Designs

"Japan has no designs on Thailand," the paper said. "It is on good terms with that state. By raising the bogey of Japan, Britain really is camouflaging its plan to take aggressive action for strengthening Singapore through advance bases at the expense of Thailand's independence."

[Lieut. Gen. A. E. Percival said at Singapore yesterday that formidable reinforcements for the British Gibraltar of the East "will continue to come as long as the threat to Malaya remains."

Occupation of French Indo-China by the Japanese recently put Singapore within reach of shore-based bombing planes, General Percival said, "and the Japanese are in a position to deliver a surprise attack." He said a Japanese move into Thailand would increase the possibility of such an attack.]

More Care in Future

Informed sources here indicated today there was little doubt Japan would weigh carefully any further action in southeastern Asia now that so much attention has been focused on that area.

Reports of Russian military movements in Siberia appeared to concern the Japanese more than developments in the southeast. One newspaper estimated Russian forces in Eastern Siberia at 800,000 soldiers.

There were rumors, too, that 80 submarines and many bombers were concentrated at the big Siberian port, Vladivostok.

Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye was received by Emperor Hirohito today for the second successive day to report on state affairs.

Later the Premier conferred with Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, whom he also saw yesterday.

Soviet and Japan

TOKYO, Aug. 7 (AP)—Soviet Ambassador Constantin Smetanin conferred today with Vice-Admiral Seizo Sakonji, Japanese Minister of Commerce and Industry, for a half hour.

Mr. Sakonji is a former president of the Northern Sakhalin Oil Company. The nature of the conference was not divulged.

[Sakhalin is an island off Siberia, half Japanese and half Russian. The Russians and Japanese almost came to blows in July, 1939, when Moscow was reported to have intentions of confiscating Japanese oil and coal properties on the island.

There has been friction over rights to oil and coal at Sakhalin for a long time. A pact signed in 1925 gave the Japanese these rights.

Sakhalin is 600 miles long and about 100 miles wide. The Japanese occupied the island during the Russian-Japanese war of 1904-5.

During the 1939 dispute Sakonji said "Japan will never surrender her concessions."]

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Carmona Tours Azores Islands

HORTA, Azores Islands, Aug. 7 (AP)—President Carmona of Portugal, arriving in Horta Aug. 5 on a tour of the Azores, stressed the islands' unity with Portugal.

In response to a welcome, General Carmona said that the Azores were "placed as the Atlantic junction of several main roads in the world" and added that "if these islands deserve attention of the grand plans of tomorrow they are still routes of civilization."

"We don't need to tell the world," he said, "that when we assume defense of our rights we are acting only in personal interest, because Portugal never has failed to co-operate in all that is for the good of humanity.

"And when we demonstrate respect for what belongs to us we defend at the same time the good of humanity."

LISBON, Portugal, Aug. 7 (AP)—The steamer Lima sailed for Madeira Island yesterday with a contingent of troops to reinforce the local garrison, it was officially announced.

Madeira is the nearest of the Portuguese Atlantic islands to the mother country and is one of the most popular tourist islands in the Atlantic.

The Portuguese have already sent strong reinforcements to the Azores and Cape Verde Islands.

British Tell Balkan Losses

LONDON, Aug 7 (AP)—War Secretary H. D. R. Margesson told the House of Commons today that British Imperial forces left behind a total of 25,680 prisoners and fatalities in the evacuations of Greece and Crete.

This included Australian and New Zealand forces as well as those from the United Kingdom.

The War Secretary said the latest information showed that of the total British strength in Greece at the beginning of the German attack, 57,757 officers and men, 44,865 were evacuated. When the Germans attacked Crete the British strength was 27,550 and of these 14,580 were taken safely away.

Full details are not yet available but present information was said to show that the following was the total strength in Greece at the start of the German attack:

	Original Strength	Evacuated
British	24,100	16,442
Australian	17,125	14,157
New Zealand	16,532	14,266

The figures for the unsuccessful defense of Crete:

	Original Strength	Evacuated
British	14,000	7,130
Australian	6,450	2,890
New Zealand	7,100	4,560

The Crete totals at the start of the fighting included men evacuated from Greece but not re-evacuated to Egypt before the Crete operations. It is not possible to say how many of the missing are prisoners of war.

Albany College To House Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, Ore. — The vacant buildings and campus of Albany College, located on the outskirts of this City, soon will be humming again with activity—but not in a strictly educational sense. The United States Army has leased the former Presbyterian College as an operations base for its engineers who will design and supervise the Corvallis cantonment to be built west of here.

The college was closed a few years ago due to failures of the institution to secure a large enough student body to permit economical operation. The physical plant of the institution is composed of an administration building, natural science building, dormitory, athletic field house, library and several smaller buildings. Officials of the college have announced that the Army had requested a four-month lease on the property, with an option to renew for any period needed.

Convoys Aid Lumber Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia —Apparently due to a greatly improved convoy system across the Atlantic, the United Kingdom has resumed its place among the foremost customers of British Columbia's lumber industry.

Early last spring there were indications that the mounting ship losses and various bottlenecks in delivery, combined with greatly increased home production of lumber, would make the United Kingdom a relatively unimportant buyer this year. Exports dwindled from an average of around 100,000,000 feet monthly to about one-quarter that amount.

But the British timber control ordered resumption of rail shipments across the continent in volume in June. About 55,000,000 feet were to be shipped to the United Kingdom in July and a similar amount is to move in August and September.

Today the demands of the domestic and United States markets are such as to force all mills to operate at full pressure. The only major problem of the industry today is rail transportation. It cannot get enough cars to handle all the freight offering.

Canada to Build 1,000 Planes

OTTAWA, Aug. 7 (AP) — Munitions Minister C. D. Howe has announced that orders for more than 1,000 warplanes are about to be awarded to Canadian aviation plants.

Total cost was not announced, but is understood to run higher than $25,000,000.

Canadian Car and Foundry Company will manufacture 400 Hurricanes at its Fort William plant, after which it will be engaged in turning out single-engine Harvard fighters at the rate of 80 a month.

An order for 500 Harvards is being given Noorduyn Aviation Limited, Montreal.

Destination of the planes was not officially disclosed. There have been unconfirmed reports that they will be bought by the United States Government for distribution to China, the Netherlands Indies and possibly Russia under the U. S. lend-lease program.

"The new contracts will keep the two plants working to capacity well into 1943," said Mr. Howe.

Canada Closes Finnish Consulates

OTTAWA, Ang. 7 (AP) — The Canadian Government announced yesterday the closing of the Finnish Consulate-General in Montreal, along with honorary consulates and vice-consulates throughout the Dominion, as a consequence of Finland's participation in the war on the side of Germany.

Translating Plays Growing Role In National Efforts for Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — Translating has taken on new significance at the University of Washington as engineers seek out new or improved methods of operations in defense industries and historians and journalists probe deeply into foreign language publications for examples of propaganda and facts.

Under the supervision of Mrs. Muriel L. Guberlet, the University's co-ordinator of WPA projects, more than half a dozen expert translators are being kept busy providing English translations from the French, German, Russian, Dutch, Polish, and occasionally Italian and Spanish.

From the Russian, translators are working on a book entitled "Technology of Electrical Welding by Means of the Arc," for Prof. Gilbert S. Schaller, of the College of Engineering. The book, which describes many new developments of electrical welding as used in Russia, will provide much information for the special classes for engineers employed in defense industries, Professor Schaller said. "Paleontology of the USSR" is also disclosing interesting facts about possible oil fields in the Soviet Union.

Interest in Alaska also has been increased during the past few months and "History of Alaska" has been translated from the Russian as have been books and articles on fisheries and chemistry and a Russian-Aleutian dictionary.

Most of the translations being made of historical and propaganda matter are taken from the German, Mrs. Guberlet explained, although one book of importance from a military-historical point of view—"The Military Lessons of the Spanish Civil War"—was translated from the French. Another French translation that has just been completed is of the book, "The Propaganda of Hitler, an Instrument of War."

Among the propaganda articles and books which have been translated are: "Our America—The German Share in the Upbuilding of the United States." In this work, Mrs. Guberlet explained, the German writer claims that the United States is a product of German culture and industry.

The widespread interest of the German Government in other nations is shown in three publications which were explanations of the "Geology of Africa," and "Geology of South America."

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Britain Expects Thailand to Resist

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Thailand is expected to resist any attempt by Japan to invade it and British aid, military or material, will be conditioned by the American response to the situation, it was asserted here today in the course of an authoritative review.

The source for this statement pictured Britain as much stronger and ready for offensive action in the Middle East where, the informant declared, Britain already had halted a Nazi drive toward the Suez Canal. This was a reference to the defense of Egypt's western frontier, west of Suez, and the dominance Britain has won in Syria and Iraq, on the other flank of Suez.

Now, he said, the British military position from the border of Turkey to the border of Libya is so strong that "the Axis is talking nervously of British assaults on Libya, Sicily, or the Greek Islands."

This source acknowledged that the Germans still held the initiative in the Russian campaign although, he said, the German High Command is gravely concerned over "the slowness of the advance and the very heavy casualties."

The world-wide military situation, as described in the review, follows:

Middle East

British blows against the Germans at Salum, on the Egyptian-Libyan frontier, although apparently indecisive, have taken such a toll of German armored fighting vehicles that the possibility of a large scale German attack toward Alexandria and Cairo has been virtually ruled out.

Tobruk, Libyan strongpoint still in British hands, lies as a constant threat to the flank of any major Axis offensive into Egypt.

The landing of British infantry and artillery at Basra, Iraq, weeks ago stopped the Germans in Iraq and forced them to leave the Government of Rashid Ali el Gailani alone in its unsuccessful fight against the British.

The triumph in Iraq was one of the first brakes put on the vast pincer movement with which the Germans planned to take Suez and the Caucasian oil fields of Russia.

Other brakes were the fierce resistance of Yugoslavia and Greece which cost the Germans "time and heavy casualties," and Crete which used up such German forces as air troops which would have been vital for attacks on Syria and Iraq.

The British and Free French invasion of the French Mandate of Syria was "the final blow to the whole German Middle Eastern plan."

The remaining Italian troops in East Africa, specifically Ethiopia, are ready for the taking. There are pockets of resistance at Gondar (3,000 Europeans and 6,000 natives) and at Uolchefit (3,000 Europeans and 1,000 natives) but these are expected to be speedily mopped up, solidifying the East African section of the Middle East lines.

European Russia

Halted at Smolensk, facing Moscow, the Germans are turning southeast from Bel Tserkov, in the Ukraine, in a push toward the Caucasus. There has been no great change in the situation in the last 24 hours. It is increasingly clear that on all other fronts the third great German offensive has been held and that progress in the Ukraine is "very slow."

Far East

The Russian Army in Siberia is a "very strong, well equipped and highly trained" organization of about 1,000,000 men. In past frontier clashes with the Japanese, "this army has proved its superiority in equipment, training, and leadership." The Siberian forces are organized as troops of the trans-Baikal Military District, the first Red banner army in the maritime provinces around Vladivostok and the second Red banner army on the Manchukuo and Amur River frontiers.

The Japanese Army in Manchukuo numbers 250,000 and has been steadily reinforced for the past two weeks. Strong defensive positions have been prepared in Manchukuo and it also is reported that the Japanese are massing "what may be a striking force" in the area between Harvin and the northern border of Korea.

Japanese forces are operating only 100 miles from Vladivostok.

In China, the Japanese Army "apparently is stuck in the mud of immense military, political, and economic problems." Although it is in no danger of being defeated in the field, a great part of Japan's military strength is tied up in China.

In southern French Indo-China, up to 50,000 Japanese troops have been landed at Camranh Bay and Saigon and in French Indo-China eight airdromes have been occupied by the Japanese Air Force. Japanese planes at Soktrang airdrome are 700 miles from Singapore while others based at Siemreap are less than 250 miles from Bangkok, capital of Thailand.

Singapore is "considerably stronger" than it was at the outbreak of the war, with an air force "superior in quality" to anything Japan could muster. Singapore is "more than a stronghold and if the Japanese were to attack, their resources would be taxed to the utmost."

U. S. Ban Asked On German Film

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—The Committee Against Slavery of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor announced yesterday it had filed a complaint with the Commissioner of Customs to have the German motion picture, "Sieg Im Western" ("Victory in the West"), and all Nazi goods declared the product of forced labor and thus debarred from entry into the United States.

The Tariff Act prohibits the entrance into this country of products made with "forced labor," which the law defines as work or service "exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty for its nonperformance and for which the worker does not offer himself voluntarily."

"Evidence has been submitted by the committee to show that a condition of 'forced' labor exists in Germany," William S. Bennet, president of the national committee, said.

The national committee was in the forefront of the successful fight against the sale on the open market of convict goods.

Ireland Withdraws Plea for U. S. Help

DUBLIN, Aug. 6 (AP)—A resolution which was introduced yesterday in the Senate advocating United States co-operation in the defense of Ireland was withdrawn a few hours later without explanation.

The resolution, introduced by F. MacDermot, declared that "in the opinion of the Senate, the Government should take immediate steps to obtain the full and effective co-operation of the Government of the United States of America in securing Ireland against attack."

The Senate was surprised when it heard that Mr. MacDermot had withdrawn the resolution. It was understood the action was taken after the Senator consulted his colleagues.

'Two-Way' Pigeons Carry Army Notes

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The Army now boasts two-way pigeons. They carry messages going and coming.

Maj. John K. Shawvan, head of the Signal Corps' pigeon breeding and training service at Fort Monmouth, N. J., said in an interview:

"Formerly we had to have lofts at the rear of the lines, send the pigeons to the front in baskets and release them to fly back to the lofts. Now they travel both ways."

The method of training is a secret.

40-Mile Limit Urged

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 7 (AP)—State Police Commissioner Lynn G. Adams today suggested a nationwide 40-mile speed limit fixed by the Federal Government as the best way to conserve gasoline in America's efforts to save fuel for defense purposes.

In addition to cutting down consumption of fuel, the veteran of 30 years police and highway safety work added "on top of that, you'd get a by-product in the saving of thousands of lives . . . velocity kills people."

Mr. Adams said experiments showed a stock car averaged 20 miles a gallon at a 30-mile-an-hour speed, 17.2 miles per gallon at 50 miles and only 13.5 miles per gallon at 70. Speed limits over the Nation range from 25 to 60 miles an hour.

In U. S. to Discuss Defense

Wide World

Thailand's Defense Minister and His Family

With his homeland the key Asiatic country in the Far Eastern crisis, Defense Minister Lieut. Col. Khab Kunjara of Thailand is in the United States, presumably to discuss the military situation in the Far East with State Department officials and possibly President Roosevelt. The Thailand official is shown in Chicago with his wife and three children. Left to right: The Defense Minister, Mme. Thiev Kunjara, Davivad, Varavad and Urad Kunpara.

Britain Stiffens Its Stand Toward Japan

Continued from Page 1

lems, would make a campaign in Thailand difficult.

But clearly this view might be modified and probably would be if Thailand were to put up serious resistance against Japanese entry.

There are clearly two schools of thought at the moment. One believes that Thailand will resist Japanese pressure, and that with British and American aid it can do so effectively.

The other believes that by staying on the defensive, and by waiting for any Japanese attempt to move farther southward toward Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies, they would be in a position not only to meet the Japanese but to inflict severe reverses on them. Recent arrivals of reinforcements both in men and material at Singapore are believed to have built up a force fully capable of the successful defense of Malaya even with Japan in possession of advanced air and sea bases. Offensive action against the Japanese on the contrary would, it is pointed out, require much more powerful forces.

As far as can be ascertained here this view is also shared in Washington, where there seems to be equally great reluctance to go beyond the present passive joint policy of economic pressure on Japan. Mr. Eden's statement in Commons yesterday relieved to a great extent the anxiety here that these financial and commercial restrictions still conceal traces of appeasement.

But there is still considerable concern as to whether either in Washington or in London the full gravity of the Japanese southward move is sufficiently appreciated. One competent military observer here (not British) compares American and British inaction in allowing Japan to get possession of the air and naval bases of southern Indo-China to the devastating Franco-British mistake in allowing Germany to reoccupy the Rhineland in 1936.

U. S. Gunboat Crew Saves Nippon Sailor

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, Aug. 7

Japanese naval authorities today said prompt action by the crew of the United States gunboat Luzon saved a Japanese sailor from drowning on the night of Aug. 3 in the Whangpoo River.

The sailor fell from a launch while passing the Luzon, which lay at anchor in the river. The Luzon's crew trained searchlights upon him and launched a motorboat which picked him up.

Japanese officers officially thanked Lieut. Commander G. M. Brooke, captain of the Luzon.

Singapore Ready

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Singapore, Straits Settlements, today quoted the Singapore office of the Ministry of Information as declaring that "in Burma and South China all preparations are ready to smash any Japanese attempt to cut the Burma Road or move further westward."

This apparently referred to the possibility of a Japanese move into Thailand from bases in Indo-China or an attempt to invade China's southwestern Province of Yunnan, through which runs the Burma Road, chief supply line of the Chinese armies.

Reuters said that the parallel "hands off Thailand" warnings by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden were received in Singapore with great satisfaction.

Authorities there said that should the warning need to be backed up with action, it would be shown that Malaya and Burma were ready to meet any emergency.

The recent arrival of new reinforcements for the British forces in that part of the world was described as "no isolated event."

Although there was no confirmation of insistent reports that a sizable British naval force already is in the vicinity of Singapore, the Reuters dispatch said it was emphasized there that the statement of Mr. W. M. Hughes, Australia's Navy Minister, that Britain was able to send a fleet to the Pacific was no idle boast.

Therefore, the dispatch said, it was clearly indicated that it would not be distortion of the facts to say that a substantial British naval force may be "just around the corner."

Business Follows Rising Sun Of Japan in French Indo-China

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Aug. 7 (AP)—Japan's economic penetration of French Indo-China was said reliably today to be keeping fully abreast of the military occupation.

Businessmen said the Japanese intend to purchase large tracts of agricultural land and apparently were interested chiefly in valuable properties on which it is possible to engage in large scale production of cotton, cereals, and rice.

Some experts said Japan may be able to grow enough cotton to reduce its dependence on the United States.

Rubber is another commodity in which the Japanese are showing great interest, these sources say. Experts are reported surveying plantations, listing trees, indexing machinery and collecting necessary information.

Side by side with this, troops and equipment still are arriving both here and at other ports and moving rapidly to interior stations. And as an indication that this new army means business, a large company of blue-uniformed nurses marched smartly down the main boulevard today.

Each army unit, debarked promptly from transports watched over by warships, brings its own equipment, tanks, trucks, artillery, gasoline and other materials.

They even have their own telephone equipment and use it despite the modern Saigon municipal system. Their brown wires have been strung between the Japanese headquarters and all points where they have concentrated in the city.

Thailand Unbowed

BANGKOK, Thailand, Aug. 7 (AP)—Thailand is ready to do business with any country but contemplates no special treatment for any particular power, Nai Vanich Pananonda, Director General of the Commerce Department, said today.

Japan has not approached this country for preferential trade treatment, he declared in an interview.

Referring to a Tokyo spokesman's statement that Japanese economic negotiations now were being held with Thailand he said the spokesman probably referred to the 10,000,000 bahts (about $3,600,000) credit by Thailand banking concerns.

He termed "improbable" the reported possibility of a Japanese demand for increased supplies of rice, tin and rubber produced in Thailand since he said Japan already was buying large quantities of those commodities.

In any case, he added, the Thai market will not be closed to any country, especially Britain, and Britain will have as many Thai products as it wants.

N. J. Gets 25 P. C. Of Railroad Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 6—Receipt of checks totaling $8,034,949 from four railroad companies, representing almost 25 per cent of tax arrearages accumulated against all except one of the major carriers operating in New Jersey, was announced by the State Comptroller's Office today.

The Erie Railroad Company paid $4,822,603, representing payment in full of arrearage; the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, $875,518, partial payment; the New York Central, $1,408,672, partial payment, and the Lehigh Valley, $933,156, partial payment.

Current-year levies are not due until Dec. 1.

Payments were made under terms of a recently-enacted rail tax compromise canceling about $18,000,000 in interest which accrued in the past 10 years.

The Comptroller's Office said checks from other companies in arrears probably would be received soon.

Under the compromise tax plan, arrearages may be paid off in installments over a 20-year period. New Jersey's largest railroad taxpayer, the Pennsylvania System, owes no back taxes.

Japan Hunts for Ways To Censor Shanghai Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Aug. 7—A minor, but nevertheless important obbligato to the current efforts of the Japanese to increase their control in Shanghai is the fact that this city has been one of the few remaining centers of press freedom open to the Chinese.

Japanese occupation as the result of the Indo-China incident would give Tokyo a control which they have been endeavoring to obtain by indirect methods for the last few months.

The opening wedge of Wang Ching-wei's effort to win censorship control over the Chinese press of this international city was seen here in the recent editorial in the pro-Nanking newspaper, New China Daily News. The paper, the organ of Chow Fu-hai, Finance Minister of the Nanking regime, advocates that Mr. Wang's puppet regime be given the right to censor the local press and to secure control of the Chinese public schools.

How It Works Now

So far the pro-Chungking newspapers here, which form the great majority of the Chinese press, are under a Municipal Council censorship which operates on the principle of allowing anything to appear in print which doesn't serve to stir up patriotic sentiments likely to result in assassinations or terrorism.

The council's judgment, however, is fairly rigid and Chinese newspapermen have complained bitterly. For example, speeches by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and other Chungking leaders face a stringent examination before they see the printers' ink. In many cases the papers are allowed to print the fact that the Generalissimo has made a speech but his remarks are excised in toto. This has given rise to the feeling that the S. M. C. has been leaning over backward to appease the Japanese, particularly as Chinese newspapermen point out bitterly that the pro-Wang Ching-wei and Japanese newspapers are free to print what they wish without bans.

Many words such as "puppets" and "bandits" which were regularly applied to those in Nanking are banned. Large sections of white space frequently show where the censor has been at work.

Out-and-Out Censorship

The New China Daily News' desire to secure an out-and-out Nanking censorship would undoubtedly run into a virulent objection from foreigners as much as from Chinese. There has been no censorship beyond a moral one against the foreign—largely English-language—press. But many leading Shanghai figures in the foreign community are interested in Chinese newspapers and would oppose any attempt to force an unpopular regime down the throats of the local Chinese newspaper readers.

Judge N. F. Allman, American member of the Municipal Council, is publisher of the Shun Pao, old and respected pro-Chungking publication. C. S. Franklin, former Council Chairman and an American, is interested in the pro-Chungking Chung Yien Pao, while the Ta Mei Wan Pao is the Chinese version of the American-owned Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury. Such individuals and organizations would undoubtedly put up a major battle against any effort to see their papers fall in line with Nanking and it is unlikely they would give way except as a final resort.

Prior to the war here, there was a Chinese Government censorship that banned unfavorable articles in the Chinese press. Many fly-by-night papers were published without censorship, however, and many censored papers refused to obey orders. They found it almost impossible to circulate freely, though, and were generally forced back into the fold.

Defense Trainees Form Labor 'Backlog'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—A total of 382,876 men and women have been enrolled in plant training courses in 659 defense industries to build up an "employment backlog" as defense against an anticipated shortage of from 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 skilled and semi-skilled workers within the next half year, according to a survey by the National Association of Manufacturers.

In addition to this reserve army of labor, 102,523 men and women are training in summer vocational school defense classes, learning machines, assembly line and engineering work. These classes are sponsored by city, State and Federal Government agencies in cooperation with manufacturers.

The plants surveyed by the N. A. M. are in 23 principal defense cities and are representative of the durable goods industries working on defense production. Pittsburgh, Pa., Cleveland, Ohio, and Hartford, Conn., are leading the movement to train defense workers, the association said.

Duff Cooper to Visit U. S. on Way to Orient

LISBON, Portugal, Aug. 7 (AP)—Alfred Duff Cooper, former Minister of Information who is en route to the Far East as a special war co-ordinator for the British Cabinet, arrived here yesterday and said he and his wife, Lady Diana Duff Cooper, would leave for New York by clipper plane today.

Mr. Duff Cooper said he was going by way of the United States "to see some acquaintances in the State Department and because the trip is more comfortable."

Radio May Locate Trapped Persons

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP)—A radio locator for finding persons trapped under debris of bombed buildings has been invented by R. C. Moore, Brighton electrical engineer.

It is an electrical amplifying device and padded loud speaker three feet tall. The bell of the horn is placed against heaps of ruins, absorbing every sound.

Mr. Moore said he worked two months on the invention, which cost less than $300. He used part of $1,000 donated anonymously for air raid precaution work.

Violinist Wins Fight For Deferred Draft

SAN JOSE, Calif. (AP)—Yehudi Menuhin, violinist, was reclassified by his draft board from 1-A, subject to call for immediate service, to 3-A.

George Payne, board chairman, said the reclassification was made because of Mr. Menuhin's dependents. The violinist carried his fight for deferred classification to the Selective Service Board in Washington after the local board had refused to take him out of the 1-A class.

Mr. Menuhin recently returned from a South American concert tour.

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Bolivian Events Stir Chile To Action on 'Fifth Column'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Bolivian events have precipitated Chilean precautions against the "fifth column." Within 24 hours of official advice from La Paz of action against the Nazi Minister, Ernst Wendler, there were suggestive meetings between Minister of Interior Arturo Olavarria and army and police leaders. The Minister also conferred with President Aguirre.

Foreign Minister Juan B. Rossetti declared that his Cabinet colleague's "measures of prevision to maintain public order" were not connected with subversive Nazi activities. The insinuation, he believes, "creates an artificial atmosphere contrary to the interests of the country."

This circumspection, natural to a Foreign Minister and approved by President Aguirre, has been abandoned by other Ministers and administration leaders in Congress. Revelations from Bolivia brought forceful warnings from Production Minister Oscar Schnake, Lands Minister Rolando Merino, Health Minister Raul Allende, Socialist Party Leader Senator Marmaduke Grove, and the Workers' Confederation Secretary, Bernardo Leighton.

Señor Schnake stated: "The selection of Bolivia for the installation of a puppet government reveals an intelligently-premeditated and organized plan. The Nazis, if successful, could have created frontier trouble for many countries. That would have suited their plans for penetration and expansion of totalitarianism. I always felt that Bolivia, because of geographical reasons, would be chosen for an audacious Nazi plot. Happily, the energy and Americanist spirit of the Bolivian Government has prevented success and given us an opportune warning."

'Fifth Column' at War

Minister Merino declared:: "The 'fifth column' is also at work in Chile. It may be our turn next. It is time to defend ourselves. One cannot be blind or deaf. That would be treason today. These are times for a Bolivar. The Liberator would have loved to live today. For against the Nazi menace there is only one imperative continental defense—union."

Minister Allende stated: "We live in a dangerous state of undeclared war. Nazi penetration is slow, certain, continuous, unchanging. Here in Chile the sons of Nazis are also Nazis. They think with a foreign mentality. They have no links with our race. They are only actuated by the profit motive."

Senator Grove said: "The Nazi conspiracy in Bolivia should unite us. Neutrality today is suicide. The Nazis work openly in Latin America because of our defenselessness and, what is more, because of vacillating policies and lack of unity. Our governments have not yet appreciated the lesson of the small nations of Europe who stuck to ostrich tactics and archaic juridical concepts of 'neutrality.'"

Señor Ibañez, who is also Deputy for Valparaiso, added: "Bolivia is our warning. Beware of the German colonists! Beware of the Italian Fascists! Beware of the Spanish 'Franquistas!'"

Cannot Be Ignored

The newspaper El Mercurio, which has always indorsed the Aguirre viewpoint that neutrality must be observed, admitted that the "fifth column" danger could not be ignored. "The most immediate danger to American republics," it wrote, "is not that of armed invasion but that of totalitarian propaganda and maneuvers against out institutions and forms of government. This enemy is more terrible because it is at work within our frontiers and resorts to every class of subterfuge to provoke divisions and poison the national soul."

Other Chilean newspapers, including La Nacion, cited the admonition of President Santos who, in addressing the Colombian Congress, appealed for more Latin American defense unity.

The Socialist daily Critica declared that the Bolivian episode called for defense consultations under the Pan American security machinery. It considered the "putsch" plan as an act of aggression destined to create an anti-American center of operations in the heart of the continent. Critica called for action.

The same newspaper declared that the police had received valuable information from Bolivia regarding Nazi designs in Chile. It referred to a "total plan" for a simultaneous "putsch" in Chile, Argentine, and Boliva, decided on in Santiago when the German ambassadors in Buenos Aires and Santiago conferred with the Ministers from La Paz and Lima in Chilean Capital last week.

It insisted that the Chilean General Staff had received details of a Nazi plot discovered by the Investigation Department for the seizure of all strategic places in the South of Chile. It gave an account of an alleged arrival of arms supplies for Nazi distribution from a building adjoining the principal theater in the Plaza Bulnes of Santiago. There was another reference to a meeting of "brigade assault" leaders in the house of one Hammerschmidt, in Osorno, southern Chile.

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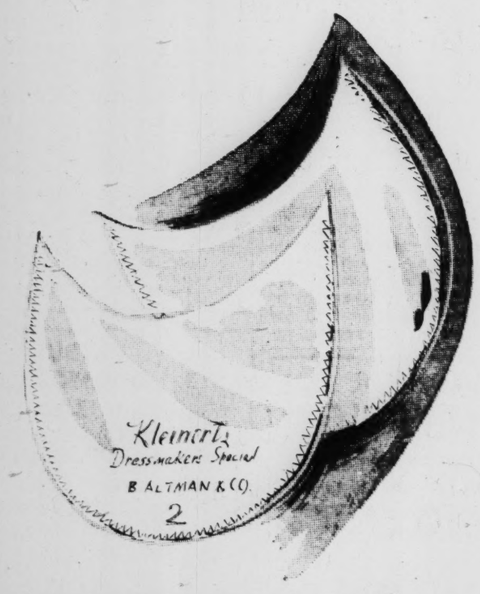

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Police Camp Aids Los Angeles Children

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — "Skin-nay! I'm back. Boy, did we have fun!"

That's typical of the greetings being sounded off these summer days by 1,000 underprivileged boys and girls on their return from a week's free vacation at Camp Valyermo, sponsored by the City's Police Department as a crime prevention measure.

The outing system, one of the earliest and broadest of its kind in the country, is financed almost completely by the Annual Police Show, whose proceeds aid many other philanthropic activities not paid for out of tax funds.

Now in its sixth season, Camp Valyermo which was formerly a CCC camp is occupied during 10 summer weeks by single groups of 100 youngsters each, all selected largely because their parents could not otherwise afford them a vacation. This year, 300 girls will have camp experience.

Chosen from 3,000 Candidates

During the year, local schools and social agencies nominate 3,000 candidates; final selection is made after police officers investigate home circumstances. Most of the youngsters have never had a real vacation, and few of them afterward have become involved in the toils of the law, Capt. E. M. Slaughter, officer in charge of the camp, says.

This fine record is attributed by him to the newly inspired confidence in "cops" as friends rather then enemies. Long after the vacationists have returned from their outings, they have been known to seek out police officers for advice on pleasures or problems.

Life at Valyermo, which is situated about 90 miles northeast of here on the edge of the Mojave Desert at an altitude of 3,900 feet, includes the usual routine of sports and play. Two 45-minute sessions in the "regulation pool" are the day's highlights to all comers, according to the officers and college-student counselors who man the camp.

Learn Value of Group Play

Coaching in football, baseball, volleyball, basketball, and even ping-pong gives many their first expert knowledge of group play. They return to their alleys, street-corners, and sand-lots with a better impression of the benefits of organized play and set about to devote their time to it instead of to petty thievery or organized crime, say the sponsors.

It's a good thing he's able to get wholesale prices on all the food, says Captain Slaughter, for "the kids," even some of the girls, eat like grown men; probably for the first time in their lives they get their fill of orange juice, cocoa, milk, beef, vegetables, and fruits.

The Camp, the site of which is held by the City under federal lease, is also used in winter for three week ends of snow outings by the members of the scout troops sponsored by the police.

Pay for Own Food

Those who make these trips pay for their food, under the independence encouraged by the scouting movement, but the transportation is furnished by the Department. Thereby aiding less privileged families in less commodious quarters of the city, the policeman's role as scoutmaster includes 15 Boy Scout troops, one Sea Scoup troop, and one Girl Scout troop.

Proceeds from the Police Show, which was attended by more than 60,000 persons last year, are divided: out of the gross, $4,000 to Camp Valyermo; out of the net, 78 per cent to the Police Relief Association, aiding widows and families of former officers; 5 per cent to the Retirement Benefit and Insurance system, which supplements the tax-supported pension system; 5 per cent to the Police Post of the American Legion, to help outfit marching units; 2 per cent to the scout troops; and 10 per cent to the Revolver and Athletic Club, sharing expenses with the official training center for new policemen.

Los Angeles Police Association

Busy Boys Keep Out of Mischief

Top: Police Officer James Glavis teaches boys at Camp Valyermo near Los Angeles, how to fold blankets and keep bedding neat.

Bottom: Officer Glavis acts as umpire in measuring a close one in a game of "barnyard golf," at Camp Valyermo.

La Guardia Aid Heads Big Utility

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—William F. Carey, construction engineer who joined Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's staff of "nonpolitical" commissioners as head of the New York City Department of Sanitation in 1936, today also had taken on the job of Board Chairman of the $61,000,000 International Utilities. At the Mayor's request he is continuing for the present in his $10,000-a-year post as Sanitation Commissioner.

Head of the engineering firm of Carey, Baxter & Kennedy, Inc., and on several directorates, Mr. Carey succeeds P. M. Chandler in International Utilities, of which he has been a director since March.

He came to his City job out of a varied experience as excavation chief for the Panama Canal, builder of railroads, director of World War projects, creator of airports, constructor of New York's Madison Square Garden, and last fall, was granted a 90-day leave of absence by the Mayor for national defense work. He is special adviser in the construction section of the Office of Production Management.

The utility firm has been ordered by the Securities and Exchange Commission to simplify its financial structure, and Mr. Carey said his immediate job in co-operation with the newly elected President, William B. Yeager, would be to work out a plan satisfactory to the Commission and the security holders of the utility. Mr. Chandler had been both Chairman of the Board and President of the International Utilities before his resignation last month.

Anti-Axis Stand Aids Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 7 (AP)—Collaboration with the United States in economic warfare against the Nazi-Fascist Axis already has brightened Mexico's economic outlook, Mexicans reported today.

This turn for the better stems directly from the recent United States surplus metals purchase agreement and the Washington blacklist of firms suspected of collaborating with the totalitarian nations, informed sources said.

Some of the benefits experienced by Mexico are:

Assurance of a United States market for at least $150,000,000 worth of minerals and fibers in the next 18 months.

Priority on United States raw materials and manufactured articles needed to continue Mexican industry.

Increased employment and wages in the mining industry, backbone of the Republic's national economy.

Shift of an annual $25,000,000 import business from foreign to domestic control.

The United States Federal Loan Agency, facilitating the surplus metals agreement, has arranged for the supply of tin plate for Mexico's important canning industry and for quantities of copper, drugs and rayon for which there has been an urgent demand.

The Washington blacklist has affected about 300 foreign agencies and forced transfer of prosperous accounts to Mexican firms. This change has reduced substantially foreign domination of Mexican commerce, Mexicans said.

Mineral production is expected to be increased despite the loss of Japan as a customer. One source said the mercury output, for instance, has increased from roughly 133,000 pounds a month to 156,000 pounds.

Florida Moves To Curb Billboard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—"A Motorist's View of U. S. 1 from Maine to Florida," appearing in the rotogravure section of Nature Magazine for May, has spurred Florida to take the first step for roadside control.

The article declared that "Florida from Jacksonville to Miami has more billboards, more signs and more commercial enterprises of all sorts than on an equal mileage of U. S. 1 in any other state."

Florida recently voted to come out from "behind the billboards" as a result of the unfavorable publicity in candid-camera exposures of the ugliness of Florida roadsides.

According to the National Roadside Council, experience in other states shows, however, that the new Florida law which the billboard industry is said to have supported, while it sweeps away all small competitors, does little to check the large billboards.

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U. S. O. Drive Reaches Goal, But Goes On

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—The United Service Organizations drive to raise $10,765,000 for recreation centers for the boys in training has gone over the top, Thomas E. Dewey, National Campaign Chairman, announced today. Now, he stressed, the U. S. O. must go after more funds, because of the rapid increase of men in the services and the pending Congress bill to hold selectees for more than one year.

Not only has the U. S. O. drive reached its goal, Mr. Dewey disclosed, but with the committments added of cities which will stage their drives in the fall coincident with Community Chest campaigns, the fund figure tops $12,000,000. Even so, he said, the campaign must go on, if sufficient recreation halls for training camps and defense towns are to provided.

Mr. Dewey also announced the approval in Washington of plans for the first 18 Government-built U. S. O. centers, on which construction will start almost immediately. Plans for the remaining buildings to be erected by the Government are rapidly shaping up, he said. In addition, 89 temporary U. S. O. centers already are opertaing in rented quarters, and will continue until permanent structures have been set up.

"The next national part of the campaign drive," Mr. Dewey added, "will be the collection of funds from the patrons of 12,000 motion picture houses throughout the United States in a special drive during Labor Day week. A movie short is now in process of preparation which will be shown in conjunction with the drive."

Money Problems Seen for Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 — School administrators will face increasingly complex financial problems during the next decade or two, according to Dr. Rufus D. Smith, Provost of New York University.

"We have grown accustomed to easy living," Dr. Smith told 500 educators from all sections of the country attending the summer session of the university's School of Education Aug. 5. "Ahead is hardship, sacrifice, change, crisis. We must be prepared to discard the unnecessary, to do more with less, to conquer the emergency, but we must also be prepared to fight for the long-time essentials of the American school."

Population changes, mounting taxation and debt are major influences which school administrators face, Dr. Smith declared, adding that "adequate financing" of the American school system in a period of continuous crisis and change would be most complex and baffling. He said he expected greater and greater dependency upon the financial support of the Federal Government by the schools.

"The ever-increasing weight, control and ramifications of Federal finance will make such dependency inevitable," Dr. Smith asserted.

'Chutists Blocked

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP) — German parachute troops who attempted to capture the islands of Dagoe and Osel off the west coast of Estonia in the Baltic were "quickly accounted for," Exchange Telegraph reported today from Goteborg, Sweden.

Axis Subjects Rounded Up In Argentine 'Revolt' Plot

Parana, Argentina, Aug. 7 (AP)—Argentine police rounding up German and Italian subjects and others suspected of taking part in a so-called National movement to overthrow the Government of Argentina, discovered a supply of uniforms.

These uniforms, it was reported, were used in parades and military exercises held in a private camp at Villa Crespo.

Buenos Aires, Argentina, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced the German Embassy had promised to destroy propaganda pamphlets it has been distributing in Argentina and cease activities objectionable to the Argentine Government.

The Embassy's action was in answer to an Argentine note calling upon the German and British Embassies to tone down clashing propaganda campaigns.

At the same time, the Foreign Office in effect formally told the Congressional Committee investigating anti-Argentine activities to keep hands off the conduct of Argentina's relations with other countries.

A Foreign Office note answered a committee recommendation for stronger action against German officials in connection with their alleged part in what the committee charged was Nazi infiltration in Argentina.

The Foreign Office recently ordered the committee to return to the German Embassy a radio transmitter it had seized.

Bolivian Plot

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 7 (AP)—President Peñaranda told Congress he had "been forced to notify the German Government that Minister Ernst Wendler was persona non grata" because Herr Wendler was involved in a conspiracy to establish a Nazi Government in Bolivia.

Senor Peñaranda, personally reading his message yesterday to a joint session, said he would present later full details of the plot, in order that Congress may decide whether to continue the nation-wide state of siege.

Referring to the expulsion of Herr Wendler, who has arranged passage to Japan from Chile, the Bolivian Chief Executive said, "this incident, however, does not imply a break in relations" between Germany and Bolivia.

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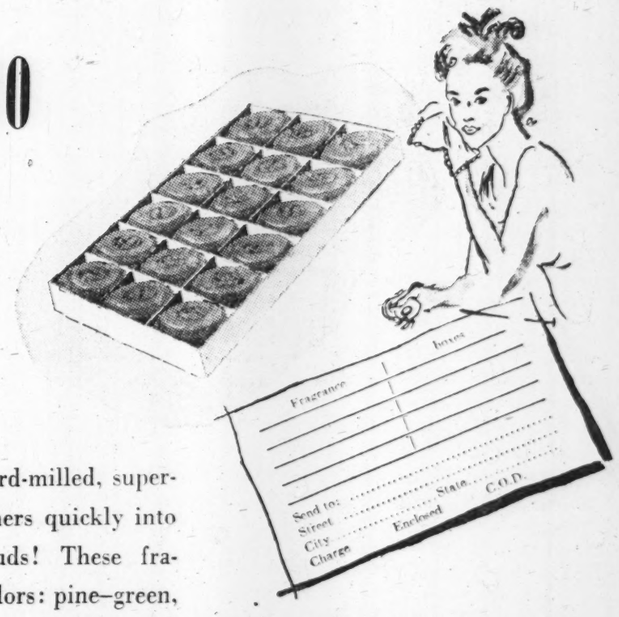

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N. J. and Brooklyn Shipyards On 'Defense' Hit by Strikes

By the Associated Press

Big shipyards, working on defense contracts, at Kearny, N. J., and Brooklyn, N. Y., were hit by walkouts today involving both Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor workers.

The yard at Kearny of the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company alone was working on $493,000,000 of naval and merchant ship construction. A C. I. O.-called strike there became effective at midnight.

C. I. O. members affected were said by the union to total 22,000. The number of American Federation of Labor teamsters picketing Brooklyn shipbuilding yards of the Bethlehem Steel Company was not made immediately known.

Trouble began at the Bethlehem Brooklyn yards when members of the C. I. O. Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers declared a holiday in a wage dispute. Chris Matheisen, union business agent, said 6,000 members were involved. Details of the disputed wages were not immediately available.

Teamsters in Dispute

Soon thereafter it developed that the A. F. of L. teamsters also were in a separate dispute with Bethlehem at the same plants, when the teamsters threw up picket lines. An A. F. of L. spokesman said the company had refused a union demand for a contract providing a flat pay increase from 72 cents to $1 an hour.

James B. Carey, Secretary of the C. I. O. said the national organization would give "all support and co-operation" to the international officers of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America in the strike at Kearny.

He added that he did not know anything about the circumstances involved in the same union's walkout at the Bethlehem Brooklyn yards, and would confer with union officials before making any comment on that dispute.

Mr. Matheisen said the union declared the holiday "to protest the stalling of the negotiations with the union by Bethlehem Steel." He added that "stoppage was 100 per cent effective." Manhattan and Brooklyn offices of Bethlehem Steel declined to discuss the matter.

Members of the C. I. O. Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, which claims 16,000 of the company's 17,000 employees as members, threw a picket line in front of the Kearny yard at midnight where a cruiser, six destroyers, three tankers and two cargo boats rest on the ways.

Daniel Deans, local President, said the shutdown was completed when 10,000 members of the day shift, due in at 6:30 a. m., failed to enter the plant. Only maintenance men, guards and a few pay roll men were permitted in as a crowd estimated by police at about 10,000 milled outside the plant and cars jammed the Lincoln Highway for two miles in either direction.

Burbank, California — Of high importance to the Nation's defense program was a wage dispute involving 38,000 California aircraft workers, referred to the National Defense Labor Mediation Board after a two-months stalemate.

The aircraft dispute involved employees of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation and its subsidiary, Vega. Dale Read, President of the American Federation of Labor Machinists Union, said the company had refused to grant a union shop and requested 12 cents an hour blanket wage increases. He said the company had offered to raise the present minimum wage for new employees from 51 to 60 cents an hour, and set the minimum after three months at 75 cents. At present, the minimum at the end of six months is 63 cents.

Washington — The Mediation Board received two other cases for settlement—a C. I. O. strike which since June 26 has closed 17 plants of the U. S. Gypsum Company, and a threatened C. I. O. strike at the Erwin Cotton Mills, Durham, N. C.

The Gypsum strike involved 3,000 workers. They demanded a master wage agreement, but details were not disclosed.

Chicago—The National Railway Mediation Board called a meeting of its members for Aug. 11 in Washington, presumably to discuss the threatened strike of 1,200,000 railroad workers. The Board is expected to intervene in the dispute, in case a strike vote now in progress results in a decision to walk out, and if the carriers and their employees fail to get together. The Brotherhoods have asked wage increases which the railroads say aggregate $900,000,000 a year.

Hollywood—Striking cartoonists at Walt Disney Studio won wage increases ranging up to 10 per cent and back pay for about 30 per cent of the time they were off in a Federal arbitration award made public.

The Studio said back pay will total $27,000 and the annual increase in salaries will approximate $156,000.

Under terms of the award, workers receiving under $50 weekly — comprising an estimated 75 per cent of the total employment —will receive a blanket 10 per cent boost. Lesser increases scale upward to $85 a week. Above that figure, there will be no wage raises.

Australian Penalty

MELBOURNE, Australia, Aug. 7 (AP)—In the first case of its kind prosecuted in Australia a manufacturer was fined for paying an aircraft fitter 148 shillings (about $26.44) weekly, contrary to the National Security Regulations which set the maximum figure at 122 shillings (about $21.90).

Under the regulations a manufacturer must not pay a higher or a lower wage than the rate specified for a man employed in munitions work. Object of the regulation is to prevent dislocation and also lowering of production, by one employer inducing skilled tradesmen to leave another manufacturer by offer of a higher wage.

Wonders of Research: Atoms Again

High in Rockies a search is on for the 'thunderbolt' believed responsible for atomic power.

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

High among the craggy summits of the Rockies near Denver, Colo., natural scientists are conducting an exciting pursuit of an untamed thunderbolt which may be responsible for all the tremendous power locked in the atom.

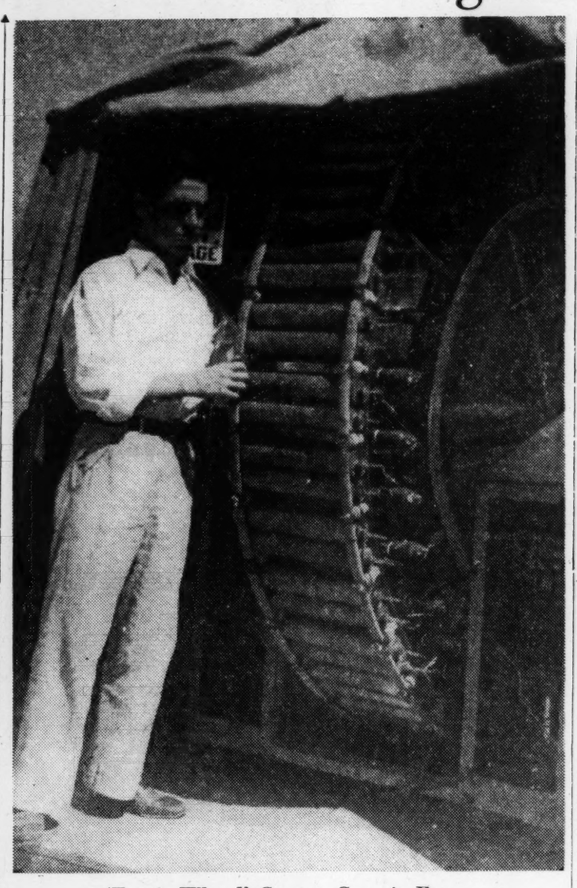
This recently-discovered atomic particle, the mesotron, which appears in the sky mostly at high altitudes, apparently results when mysterious cosmic rays from outer space hit particles of air. But having a life of only a few millionths of a second and a speed of more than 100,000 miles a second, it has been the most elusive of all elemental particles.

To study the mesotron an expedition headed by Dr. Bruno Rossi of Cornell University has established three bases, one at Mt. Evans, a second at Echo Lake, whose altitude is 10,800 feet, and a third at Denver. Each station is equipped with Geiger counters and amplifiers with which the mesotrons will be counted and recorded. A ton of lead and seven tons of iron filings will be used to absorb the mesotrons.

From expeditions in 1939-40, it has been discovered that mesotrons are particles with the same electrical charge as electrons, the smallest known bits of matter, but mesotrons are about 200 times heavier. Both particles apparently form a part of the cosmic radiation that is recognized as the Northern Lights.

Experimentally, mesotrons can be recognized and their speed measured by the amount of lead or iron they penetrate. They pierce over 10 times the amount electrons penetrate.

The chief purpose of the present expedition, as outlined by Dr. Rossi, is to find out what happens to mesotrons when they disintegrate. Such knowledge, physicists believe, would be a step forward in determining how to use and control the enormous power of the atom.



'Ferris Wheel' Counts Cosmic Rays

This instrument which tabulates and measures cosmic rays is shown with its inventor. Max L. Yeater of Washington University, St. Louis, who is operating it this summer at the University of Denver's cosmic ray laboratory on top of 10,800-foot Mount Evans. The manner in which the wheel operates is explained in the accompanying article.

Ray Counter

One of several odd instruments taken to Denver this summer to study the characteristics of cosmic rays or radiations from distant space is a "Ferris wheel," built by Max L. Yeater of Washington University.

Eight feet in diameter, the machine turns freely on a spindle and its "tire," like the corrugated tire of a huge tractor, is composed almost entirely of Geiger cosmic ray counters bolted around its entire circumference.

When the cosmic ray hits a group of counters or passes through the wheel to hit a group on the opposite side, the machine registers its angular approach on one of 18 automatic tabulators. In other words, the machine "samples" the sky from horizon to the zenith perpendicular to its axis.

Already such work has revealed that there are "peaks and valleys" in the number of cosmic ray arrivals from horizon to zenith. The purpose of the count is to establish the geometrical pattern of these peaks and valleys and thus to permit study of the strength and distribution of primary cosmic rays. (See accompanying photograph.)

Weather Map

No one has ever done anything about the weather, but the United States Weather Bureau has recently done something new about recording it.

The Bureau has announced that a modernized weather map is now available—only for Washington, D. C., at present—which is expected to be used eventually throughout the United States.

Striking changes in the new map at once noticeable is the seeming lack of isobar and isotherm lines which indicate places of equal barometric pressure and temperature. These have been more widely spaced and ample room is left for new symbols which characterize the new map.

The symbols, numbering 148 in all, are very digrammatic. A white circle denotes clear weather; a black one signifies cloudiness, while shading marks indicate degrees of cloudiness. A zigzag line with an arrow symbolizes a thunderstorm and an asterisk means snow.

Black dots and commas of different sizes and arrangement indicate various degrees of rain, and two inverted V's—Nazis take note—means squally weather.

Better Bills

In this column recent mention was made of a crumpling device being used by the United States Bureau of Standards to test the strength of banknote paper as a means of finding out how to make it more durable.

A reader who is an expert on the treatment of foreign paper currency has recommended the following improvements in United States paper money which he says would lessen the need for replacements, thus saving the Government millions of dollars:

1. Make United States currency bills water and oil resistant by a process like that used in making Chinese paper money.

2. Use better ink to prevent smearing of colors. This also would make it difficult for forgers to soften the printing ink with oil and take an offset of the entire note.

3. Print different denominations in different colors to make forgeries more difficult.

Research Flashes

Aircraft Hose — Bullets may puncture vital fuel and oil systems in combat planes being constructed in the United States, but leakage will be protected by an unusually effective compound which is being used.

Made of synthetic rubber developed by B. F. Goodrich Company, the sealing material is being used to line a new kind of hose with a wall only five sixteenths of an inch in thickness. Such hoses—which supplement self-sealing tanks—will not leak even under 10 to 15 pounds pressure despite many bullet punctures from 30 to 50 caliber machine guns.

Cricket Blitz—While entomologists of the Eastern Seaboard are carrying on a ground offensive with lead arsenate spray and native beetle grubs against the Japanese Beetle, an air warfare is being waged against the Mormon cricket in the rough, hilly country where Idaho, Nevada and Oregon meet.

To thwart the march of the non-flying Mormon crickets which hatch in the mountains then march down to attack crops in cultivated valleys, the United States Department of Agriculture is spreading sodium fluosilicate and bran by airplane over the cricket area.

Condensed Meals — A 12-ounce ration, small enough to be carried in a soldier's pocket, may become the new field rations of the United States parachute and fast-moving mechanized army units. Tests are being made at Fort Snelling, Minn., to see if soldiers will fare well on a concentrated diet which consists mostly of dextrose and dried foods.

Quick Freezer — By using a medium of sugar syrup containing uniformly dispersed, finely divided ice crystals a University of Texas research scientist, Luis H. Bartlett, has been able to freeze shrimp in five minutes, strawberries in six minutes, peas in three minutes and figs in 18 to 17 minutes. Mr. Bartlett expects his invention (said to chill foods faster than any existing commercial method) will result in greater use of cellulose and other organic materials to package frozen foods and thereby save tin needed for national defense.

New Liquid Coal—A more dissolvable liquid coal which promises to increase the cruising range of ships, reduce the expense of making gasoline from coal and find use in the making of resins and plastics has been developed by Dr. Walter M. Fuchs of Pennsylvania State College.

The liquid is made by treating bituminous coal with acids, which extract a complex mixture of hundreds of chemicals and get rid of the mineral matter and ash. The extraction, known as coal substance, is dissolved in furfural, an inexpensive chemical found in agricultural wastes such as oat hulls, corn cobs and bran, to give the liquid coal.

Aerial Photos—Pictures are now being developed and sent by radio waves from airplanes of the United States Army and Navy and the Royal Air Force. After photographs are taken, a tiny beam of light scans the wet negative wrapped around the drum of the transmitting unit. Differences in the reflection of light from the negative's surface are translated into impulses by a photoelectric cell attached to the circuit of the sending set, and far away on the ground the transmitter impulses burn the picture on a dry chemically-treated paper.

Labor Urges That Housing Be Adequate

CHICAGO, Aug. 7 (AP)—A $600,000,000 Federal housing program was advocated by the American Federation of Labor's Executive Council last night to provide adequate shelter for defense workers.

"There is so great a shortage of even moderately decent housing for defense workers that a program of 150,000 new units is the irreducible minimum," the Council said in a statement issued from its annual summer meeting.

"The Lanham bill, which is now being considered by the House of Representatives, provides for only a $300,000,000 authorization," the Council said. "This, in the opinion of the Executive Council, will fall far short of meeting the housing crisis.

"It is important to realize that defense housing is no less vital than an adequate supply of aluminum, or electric power or of machine tools."

The Council described present conditions as shocking. It said its survey of the situation disclosed that rents in Corpus Christi, Texas, had increased 200 per cent since the influx of defense workers, and that many of them were unable to find any shelter at all.

Jobs Put Up to U. S.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 7 (AP)—A Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers official says the Government "will have to dictate steps" if management fails to co-operate in a plan to prevent unemployment as a result of curtailment in automobile production.

Walter P. Reuther, Director of the General Motors Division of the union, said at a press conference yesterday that his plan presented several months ago to prevent dislocation of the automobile industry during the defense emergency was "resisted by organized management . . . whose chief objection was that business could be carried on as usual."

Sea Unions Merge

NEW YORK, ANG. 7 (AP)—Incorporation of the Scandinavian Seamen's Club into the Pan American Department of the National Maritime Union (C. I. O.) has been announced by officials of both organizations.

The S. S. C., formed in 1935, has branches in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Baltimore, Mobile, San Pedro and San Francisco. It has approximately 5,000 members.

The incorporation brings N. M. U. membership back to approximately 65,000, from which it had dropped recently because of ship transfers to Great Britain and other countries, N. M. U. officials said.

RAF Women 'Batmen' To Release Soldiers For Fighting Duties

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP)—RAF officers are to have women "batmen" to press pants, polish buttons, clean shoes, and perform other such duties.

(A "batman" is a soldier acting as an officer's personal servant—a "striker" in American Army parlance.)

Because of the increasing need of releasing men for fighting duties the Women's Auxiliary Air Force is recruiting women of from 17 to 43 to replace "batmen." An announcement said applicants should be "of average intelligence and of the neat, quick, efficient type who make good hotel chambermaids."

Backers of Draft Extension Demand Showdown in Senate

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Expressing concern lest delays disrupt the Army's plans for garrisoning distant outposts, Administration leaders worked today for a Senate showdown on legislation to extend the rank and file's military service 18 months.

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, majority leader, informally asked opponents to agree to drastic restrictions on debate in an effort to reach a final vote before sundown. Despite a mild limitation now in effect, the Chamber consumed the entire working day yesterday in debate on one amendment.

With House leaders waiting impatiently to begin consideration of the measure there, Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida said he feared any further Senate delay might postpone final enactment so long that the General Staff would be put to needless difficulties in replacing or reconstructing units containing national guardsmen and others scheduled to be mustered out soon under the present service limitation of one year.

Leaders forecast adoption of the amendment to limit extension to 18 months, rejection of other minor pending proposals and speedy approval of the revised bill. Senator Pepper said, however, that reports indicated the House might cut the time to 12 months—a limitation rejected by the Senate yesterday in an unexpectedly one-sided 50 to 21 vote.

More than a dozen outspoken opponents of the bill joined in voting against the 12-month proposal, offered by Senator Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio. One of these, Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of Indiana, said it was the aim of the group to force Congress to "swallow the whole dose or none."

"We are against even one hour's extension of military service for these soldiers," he declared, "and we certainly don't want to make the bill any more palatable."

A warning of the possible unpleasant consequences came from Senator Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky, who told his colleagues bluntly that they might "get no bill at all" back from the House if they insisted on the 18-month limitation, instead of the year's maximum which he supported.

Senator Barkley reported it might be better to have no bill at all than one which would handicap the General Staff in its efforts to keep the Army intact for any emergency that might arise.

Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut remarked that the emergency couldn't be so acute with the President off on a fishing trip, and Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri added that it was "nonsense, folderol and poppycock" to say that this country was in any danger of invasion or other attack.

Answering these attacks and others, Senator Pepper declared that the present war might last five years, even ten years or a generation. For that reason, he said, citizen soldiers might have to be kept in the Army for five or ten years.

Week's Aluminum 'Take' 462,486 Pounds in N. J.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 7 (AP)—Gov. Charles Edison turned over today 462,486 pounds of pots, pans and aluminum, representing the "take" in a week's collection campaign, to J. J. Healy, assistant to the Procurement Officer, U. S. Treasury. Twenty trucks were required to haul the stuff.

In the collection was a large piece of aluminum from the Dirigible Hindenburg, which was picked up by a souvenir hunter four years ago after the giant airship crashed in flames at Lakehurst.

Britain's Peace Aims Clarified in Commons

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 7—Increasing outspokenness in the House of Commons on what should be done with Germany after the war is bringing Britain stage-by-stage nearer to proclaiming its war aims.

The vital importance of an early formulation of a more precise plan for the new order is strongly underlined by a conclusion reached in Commons debate Aug. 6 that Britain needs to launch a far more energetic political or propaganda warfare to supplement its military and economic warfare.

A number of speakers in Commons indicated their belief that the balance of military forces in the war is such that it will be difficult, and may be impossible, for Britain to gain a decisive victory with its Army, Navy, Air Force, and economic blockade. Even if a decisive victory could be obtained by purely military means, these speakers contend that it would be greatly expedited by a greater concentration on political warfare—on telling the enemy and enemy-occupied peoples what they will gain by helping to oust the Nazis.

The British Government declined to state its precise conception of the new order. As a result, British political warfare has suffered from its negative character.

Factors Enumerated

Various factors have encouraged this policy. They are:

1. Prime Minister Winston Churchill's personal objection to putting plans for the future on paper and his unquestioned confidence in complete victory by purely military methods—mainly by blasting Germany from the air.

2. The fact that replanning Europe might cause serious complications and intense feeling among representatives in London of European nations now under the Nazi heel.

3. Recognition that Britain needs the closest co-operation of the United States for effecting the new order and a feeling that Americans are not ready to pledge themselves to an equal partnership in bringing about the new setup.

4. Bitterness in Britain against Germany, particularly among the extensive and influential middle class, which, it is felt, makes it difficult to discuss at this time a fair postwar treatment of Germany.

British persons in responsible positions are mostly agreed that a policy of liquidating Germany economically and politically, as well as militarily, merely would pave the way for yet another repetition of the present emergency.

Working-Class View

Similarly, working-class people on the whole, although intense in their determination to smash the Hitler Regime and prevent recurrence of German domination by arms, still are ready to admit, if you get their confidence, that the German working people probably are much the same as themselves only pitifully misguided and childishly ready to be misled.

The working-class viewpoint of the Germans was voiced strikingly by the simple words of a blunt North Country miner, Mr. Jack Lawson, in Commons debate, Aug. 6. His speech provided the most dramatic moment in the debate, especially since Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden rose to indorse warmly this Socialist member's "moving and remarkable speech."

After a colorful introduction describing how he used to return from the coal pit, wash, eat and settle down to read in Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," about the massacres committed by Attila and other Huns, Mr. Lawson said: "I never thought in my time that such things could be repeated or that I should live to see hundreds of millions of people slaves to the will of one man, millions massacred, and women and children murdered."

Looking around for the approval of the Socialist benches, he added: "I hope I speak for my Party when I say that there are no two wills about it. We won't punish—there will be no spirit of hatred—but we will see to it that there is no repetition of this kind of spirit in Germany."

Applauded by Eden

Not only the Socialists but the greater part of Commons applauded his words and Mr. Eden declared: "I agree with every single word Mr. Lawson said. I believe that in the statement he made he was speaking with the voice of the British people, expressing their sentiments and the sentiments of allied countries who are fighting beside us."

After reaffirming the British Government's determination to make certain that Germany cannot again plunge Europe into war, Mr. Eden asserted that quite apart from other considerations, it would be to Europe's disadvantage to have Germany economically ruined.

Mr. Eden assured Parliament that the British Government realized that a period was being entered which would present greater opportunity for political warfare than ever before. As evidence of this, he mentioned recent significant changes at the Foreign Office. Members of Parliament, the press, and the public, however, are anxious to see more concrete evidence.

There is growing recognition here, for instance, that Russia's present handling of political warfare against the Nazis—in combatting Nazi propaganda with an equally intense brand of its own propaganda—is a useful example to the British.

The Times of London supports a demand for an intensification of political warfare and pays tribute to Communist methods which must have caused many an eyebrow to lift at Conservative breakfast tables. The Times says: "When the battles in Russia are over, it may well be found that the use by the Russians of what is commonly called propaganda will have contributed to German defeat by shaking throughout Europe the ready or reluctant belief in a German victory."

Bulgaria Warned

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP)—One of Britain's lesser but firm aims is to see to it that Bulgaria gets none of the best of it when peace comes.

This was suggested today by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Recalling that Bulgaria had seized an opportunity to take "large areas in Greek and Yugoslav territory" while those countries were backed to the wall by Germany and Italy, Mr. Eden added:

"She may rest assured that in the end her ill-gotten gains will not benefit her. Her action will not be forgotten by ourselves nor by our allies when the day of reckoning comes."

Truck Gardeners Seek Price Boost

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 7 (AP)—A program to bolster prices of truck crops was advanced today by the Vegetable Growers' Association of America. The Association adopted a resolution asking:

That the United States Department of Agriculture recommend that vegetable acreage not be increased, except for defense purposes.

That the Federal food stamp plan for disposing of surplus farm commodities be increased as much as possible among lower income groups.

The growers took that position, they said, because a tremendous increase in vegetable acreage in the last 10 years has caused overproduction and low markets and imposed burdensome production costs on the truck farmer.

From 1924 to 1928, truck crops in the United States averaged 2,200,780 acres. This increased to 2,802,310 in 1929-38, and last year the plant was 3,023,320 acres.

Higher prices now being paid for produce have been offset to some extent by an increase in farm labor costs, plus gains in equipment prices.

The Association also urged that the Federal and state governments strive to eliminate interstate trade barriers, especially as they apply to marketing of vegetables.

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The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, August 7, 1941

A Thursday Page

Whistle Round the Bend

By Erick Berry

Chapter Nine

"Mis' Sartwell sent this across for Mis' Wooster." Aaron set the bentwood box on the kitchen table.

Phelia, testing with a clean twig a cake half out of the big Dutch oven, glanced up and said, "Mm, that'd be the sage cheese Mis' Wooster like so much. Mis' Sartwell's sage cheese the best in Connecticut," as one expert approving the craftsmanship of another. "But Mis' Wooster and Miss Leafy done druv in to New Haven for the day. Ain't nobody here but me and dat heathen chil'."

Then, "Don't happen yo' feel hungry?" she asked hopefully.

And when he had polished off a large wedge of berry pie and two cool glasses of creamy milk, Phelia directed him, "You just step along to dat berry patch and call dat chile. Season's nigh over and dey ain't enough to keep her a-gatherin' all this awhile."

Clemenza was not hard to find. He paid for his pie with the errand, and was turning back, to make towards the cabin when something caught his eye, the surveyor's eye, trained to notice things which other folk passed by. Why hadn't that big tree got scars on either side, where the loose stone boundary wall lay against it? Interested, he followed the wall a rod or two. This wall had been here, if it were a boundary wall, since the line was first marked between the two adjoining farms.

A Surveyor's Eye

That axe blaze on a tree beyond, that ought to have been healed these forty years, judging by the age of the farm. But you could see, beneath a little concealing dirt, it had been made no longer than last fall. If the new railroad was likely to come this way, it would be as well to get the rights of the case.

A short search on either side, and he struck another puzzle. On Simeon Peleg's land, not fifty paces on the other border of the little rocky stream, someone had recently felled a line of trees; even the brush had been tidied away and the stumps lightly covered with soil, so their glaring new wood was hidden. They were big trees, they must have been standing when the boundary was made, big trees that without a doubt must have held the boundary blazes and the initials of the property owners. Of course, Mrs. Wooster might have had her property demarcated, finding that the old boundary had taken in more land than was covered by her deeds, but that wouldn't make her hide the old boundaries. Now if anyone thought that the railroad was likely to run this way—but that would mean Simeon Peleg, not Mrs. Wooster, had moved the boundary. And according to Mr. Parrott, Peleg was doing his very best to stop the building of any railroad at all.

Aaron had just reached the conclusion that he'd have to report the facts and let Mr. Parrott do the thinking, when he heard the slither and stumble of horses' hoofs on the broken ground. It couldn't be Mr. Parrott, back from Bridgeport, and this was Peleg property. Though Aaron was no longer surveying, it was still best to keep out of sight, and he had no excuse for trespassing.

He started at a brisk walk, trying to put trees and other cover between himself and the rider. He was across the stream, well on Wooster land even according to the new boundary, when he heard a shout. He stopped as though surprised, and looked over his shoulder.

"You tinker's boy, I seen you!" A horseman reined up at the boundary. It was Simeon Peleg all right.

Aaron said nothing, but resumed his casual walk.

The shout rose in fury behind him. "I'll tell Mrs. Wooster ye're still about and have ye turned off. Weeks ago I warned you I'd have no tinkers and vagabonds round here!"

Aaron smiled to himself. Apparently Simeon hadn't seen him till he'd crossed the boundary, so that was all right; and Phelia had asked him to come down here for Clemenza. As for being a vagabond, wasn't he Jed Sartwell's hired man?

Noises in the Barn

It was hot that night, on his pallet bed close under the roof of the barn. The blaze of the long afternoon in the bare fields seemed still to linger in his veins. Tomorrow they'd be getting the hay into the mows. Tonight he couldn't seem to drop off, as usual. How were Hugo and Mr. Parrott faring? It might be impossible to buy that leave of way into New York, and without it the rest of the road would mean no more than the little route which ran out of New Haven and along the old canal bed. A good enough route, but it didn't tap enough.

Railroads could mean so much to a stretch of country. There'd be a thousand, maybe ten thousand isolated farms between here and New York whose produce couldn't go all that long way down to the water to ship. And a big city like New York needed what those farmlands had to raise and sell. Why, most of the farmers now did no more than haul in a wagon load or two of produce each year, just to exchange for woven goods and a few knickknacks; they'd got five, maybe ten times more good arable land than they could use until they could market its surplus. Land just waiting for the plow; and on it women and children hungry for

The Story Starts Here

Aaron, a boy from Hartford, has been helping with a cross country survey that Bemis Parrot was having done secretly for a new railroad he wanted to put through from New Haven to New York. The survey finished, Aaron was staying on Jed Sartwell's farm with the wagon and instruments, posing as a tinker boy. Mrs. Wooster and her grand-daughter, Leafy, lived near by. Grandmother had adopted a little negro girl whom they called Clemenza. She was one of a group of negro slaves who had escaped from their Cuban owners and were being held by the sheriff of New Haven until the state decided whether they should be returned to their owners.

books, and for talk with fellow humans, for little things like china dishes and ribbands, or new dairying gear which would bring them happiness and save them toil. And that's what the railroad would give them.

It was hard to see why any people, thinking people, should set themselves in opposition to a thing that would do so much good.

He turned restlessly, waiting for the heat to die out of the sun-soaked shingles of the roof. A line of moonlight lay across his pillow, a cloud crossed the moon. A mouse, or maybe it was a rat, was gnawing somewhere below, and as the moonlight came on again the wave of soft mingled sounds that were the crickets' orchestra rose with it.

It wasn't often a barn was so empty, but with the stock out to graze and most of last year's corn removed by Simeon Peleg and this year's hay waiting to be drawn in, the building was a big, echoing box; you caught every creak of the big beams cooling, magnified it till you were minded to call down to that rat to tell him to lift his feet and not clatter so.

Funny, the moon was still bright, but the crickets had suddenly ceased.

And then a hesitating tread. Not Jed's, for Jed would have walked right in through the open door.

Strange Encounter

What should he do? Let out a yell for Jed? Rush to the ladder and slide down, hoping to catch the stranger before he could make escape?

He cut out the thought of yelling for assistance; it would give the man too long a warning. Working his way, barefooted, silently, to the ladder, Aaron realized he'd have to handle the situation single-handed.

The ladder, as he stepped on it, gave a betraying creak. He swung arms and legs around it and slid. The thump of his heels as he struck ground. He turned quickly, caught his first glimpse of the intruder.

The man had taken something from the wagon, one of the leather instrument cases, had it half open at the wide moonlit doorway. But he glanced backward over his shoulder, in sudden alarm. Then turned to run.

A thud.

The stranger had not noticed the ploughshare. Aaron was almost upon him, grabbed for an ankle, tripped over the same ploughshare, as the stranger staggered to his feet and plunged out of the barn.

Aaron raised his voice in a shout.

"Jed! Hi, Jed!" and heard a window slam open.

But by the time he was on his feet, the man had gone. When Jed came there was naught but the half-opened leather case to show he had not been dreaming.

It was no more than a suspicion that carried him next morning to Mrs. Wooster's. Jed wanted the team taken down to the blacksmith before he started hauling hay. Once the job started there would be no let-up. It was a good five miles there, and five miles back and by hurrying the horses a mite he could squeeze in the time for it.

Coming back he hitched the team under the shade of the two giant sugar maples and chanced upon Leafy's grandmother, so neat and tidy in her black Chiny silk with that fluffy white lace thing on her sloping shoulders.

She was scolding Boo, who'd been scything under the pear tree, for not whetting his scythe properly, and so making his work harder as well as leaving ragged tufts of grass. Aaron had to wait while she took up the whetstone, dipped it in a pail of water and sharpened the blade expertly.

"Jed Sartwell'd admire to have you in the hayfield, Ma'am," ventured Aaron admiringly.

The old lady delicately wiped the tips of her fingers on her lace handkerchief. "There's too many things, young man, that men folks can't do, for women folks to step in and relieve them of the few things they can." Her sharp black eyes snapped in amusement, "Which reminds me, I'd like to have you convey my thanks to Mrs. Sartwell for her gift of cheese. . . ." And then she saw that he had something to say and led him round, away from Boo's sharp little ears in pretense of showing him her tall larkspur, blue as skies, in the garden.

As Between Neighbors

He couldn't, of course, tell her of last night's happening; that would give away Mr. Parrott's affairs. But he was, he said, troubled about her south boundaries, wanted to get to the rights of the matter.

Maybe it wouldn't sound quite natural, coming from Jed's hired boy, but she had listened to what he had to say. "We'll walk down there," she decided, "and have a look at this wall, young man. I've been remiss; it's five years or more since I looked to my boundaries personally. Mostly I've let Jed, or Simeon Peleg fix the stone walls for me, seeing that they're here in winter time, when I am not."

Aaron felt himself wishing he had got his best coat on, the one he'd left back in Hartford, as they walked side by side, he shortening his pace to hers, down towards the berry patch and the pool. For it wasn't so much walking, as escorting a lady, the kind you'd read about in books; the kind that had gone smiling to the guillotine, not long since, over there in France. When you read about them, you'd wondered how folk so frail could be so brave; but meeting Mrs. Wooster, you kind of got the spirit. Great ladies were like that sometimes.

And then when she talked about Mrs. Sartwell, you had the feeling of what neighbors ought to be to each other, if only they'd got sense.

There was a hammering noise down by the pool. But Mrs. Wooster appeared not to notice it. And there was Mr. Peleg, nailing a board up to a tree. And still Mrs. Wooster kept to her friendly chatting.

"I'm glad to think you're working with Jed, young man, for there are not so many with brains and education who could turn back, as he has done, and treat the land as land should be treated. He's had a string of difficulties, but that won't last forever."

By now they were within almost ten paces of Mr. Peleg and Mrs. Wooster seemed at last to notice him.

"Simeon Peleg." Her voice had lost that friendly tone that Aaron had come to expect. "Simeon Peleg, I'll have no nails driven into my sugar maples."

Outwitting Simeon

Oh, good. And the tree was on the other side of the wall so it showed that Mrs. Wooster saw the boundary had been changed.

Mr. Peleg came near to dropping the hammer. "Yes, ma'am. I kind of thought . . ."

"That I was in New Haven. So you were kind enough to put up that notice for me. But dear me, haven't you got it wrong?" She read it. 'Trespassers will be prosecuted. By order . . . Simeon Peleg.' Why, you've painted your own name on, in mistake for mine." Her voice was silky smooth.

Simeon Peleg wasn't enjoying that mocking tone, you could see that with half an eye.

"See how the boundary wall lies to your side, Ma'am . . ."

"Dear me, I'm glad you called my attention to it. It's moved. Someone must have moved it, Mr. Peleg. Why, it used to lie on the further side of that stream, some way back. Now do you know—" she made the suggestion so smoothly you could hardly guess what lay behind it, "I think it would be a nice idea if you moved it back for me. You might start it right now, while we watch you."

Move a stone wall, a whole stone wall! Why, that was a good week's work for one man, even a man in good condition.

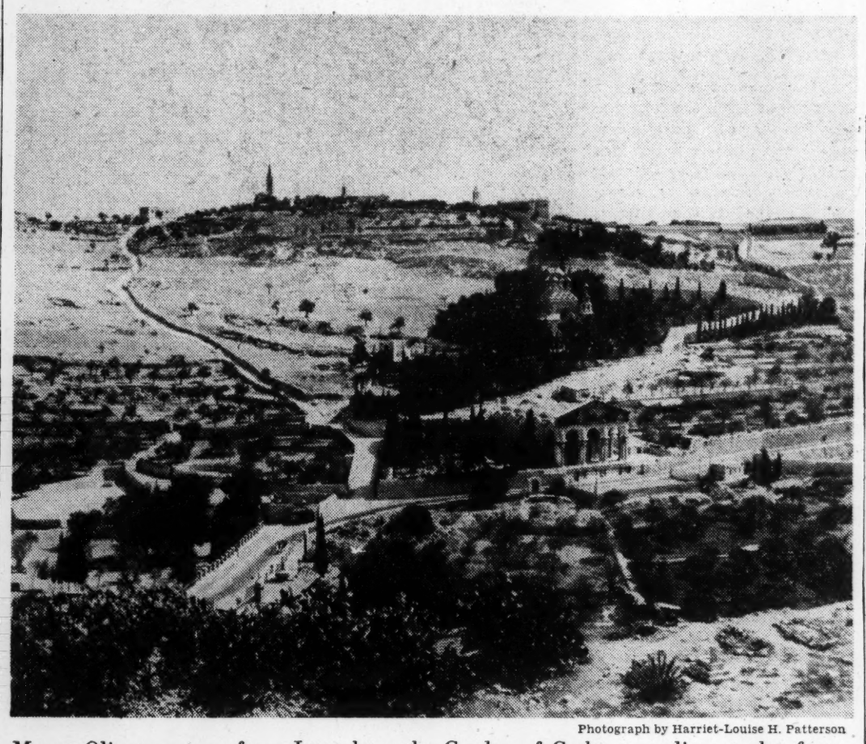
A Question Unanswered

Aaron bit back a snort of laughter, it wouldn't do to laugh right out loud in front of a lady, as he felt like doing. Mrs. Wooster turning away, was saying, "Yes, neighbors are so kind. I don't know what I'd ever do in the country, without good neighbors. Fancy a busy man, a town councillor, and so many things beside, being willing to oblige a helpless lady like me."

But when they were closer to the house, she said, "Now I'd admire to know just what's in Simeon's mind to make him covet a little parcel of land like that."

Aaron thought he could guess. But it wasn't for Jed Sartwell's hired boy to say.

(To be continued next Thursday)



Photograph by Harriet-Louise H. Patterson

Mount Olivet, as seen from Jerusalem; the Garden of Gethsemane lies at the foot

Palestine Journey

By Harriet-Louise H. Patterson

Chapter Six

We walked out of Damascus Gate very early the next morning, but Jerusalem was already awake and at its business. Sheep and inquisitive goats stared at us while shepherds and goatherds looked on and strings of laden camels went swaying by.

Leaving the Old Wall, our road kept straight on climbing in a wide curve across the Kidron over to the Mount of Olives until it ended at a village market place.

Mother planned to stop at the Russian Tower. Set within a grove of cypress trees it is a very crown for Olivet. The warm sun was just beginning to strike through the freshness left by the cool night. We children counted the gay-colored birds that startled whirred up from the trees and bushes; but we could not count the white butterflies flickering like snowflakes in this place.

View of the Promised Land

One by one, and slowly, we climbed the Tower's spiral staircase of 214 steps for a view of the Jordan Valley and Jerusalem. Friends had told us it was best from here.

"Mother, it is like standing on top of the world!" I exclaimed.

"This mountain is not so high, but this valley on the east is so deep that it gives you that impression, Louise."

Straight down into the Judean Wilderness we looked, into a world of silent, brown, domed hills. Farther we saw a streak of blue marking the still waters of the Dead Sea. We could trace the Jordan River winding toward it like a green ribbon.

Under the rising sun the mountains of Moab were a long, misty barrier of violet hills. From somewhere in that landscape, Moses first viewed the Promised Land and bid goodbye to the children of Israel, as they accepted Joshua to be their new leader to take them into Canaan after forty years of wilderness wandering.

"This is a view Jesus knew," observed Jacob. "This was the view he sought when he came over the road from his friends' home in Bethany—these blue skies, these savage hills, these stony valleys, and yonder Jordan's banks."

On our right we found the narrow, rocky road once so overrun with robbers along which the Good Samaritan in Jesus' story traveled to Jericho.

We turned westward. We looked across the Kidron Valley to the brown walls of Jerusalem. In the north-east corner of the Wall was an enclosed space where a Moslem mosque, the Dome of the Rock, stands on the site of the Temple. As now its blue dome rises above the Wall, so in Jesus' day must have risen the Temple tower. As now we saw the vast area lying open in the sunshine, so then must have spread the Temple courts where Mary brought Jesus when he was a baby, and where the twelve-year-old boy talked with the doctors and during manhood taught his disciples and used a whip to drive the money-changers from the courts. No recognizable stones are left of buildings that Jesus knew on the Temple Hill nor within the city of domes, spires, and ivory walls. Only the great Temple platform where he walked and the hills he saw from it remain about the same.

Mountains Around Jerusalem

The mountains of Judah roll away north and south and east and west. They protect this city so well that an ancient psalmist said they were like God's protection of his people,

"As the mountains are round about Jerusalem,
So the Lord is round about his people."

Slopes planted with olive-trees and brilliant with wild flowers—especially Jesus' flower "the lilies of the field"—and green grass led down to the Garden of Gethsemane and to where the Brook Kidron trickled along its narrow bed.

We chose one of several routes and began to wind down the mountain along a very rough footpath. It was the steepest and stoniest, as we found later from our struggles with the sharp grade.

We stopped and knocked at a door in a creamy colored wall and were admitted to a garden. We were much impressed. It seemed so clean and neatly kept.

"The Garden of Gethsemane," cried Frances, "laid out in flowerbeds! I never thought of anything but olive-trees."

And they were there. Eight majestic old gray trees with monstrous trunks and gnarled branches, some limbs propped up and some hollow trunks filled with stones. These oldest olive-trees in Palestine lean their old boughs low to pansies, snapdragons, verbena, geraniums, stocks, and daisies growing in red flower pots.

This was the mountain which Jesus loved, where he came often to rest and pray. Across there, was the city he "wept over."

Mother proposed that before we left the Mount of Olives we should walk around to the village of Bethany. We wandered off up the road commanding a view of Mount Zion, still "beautiful for situation" even as the psalmist sang.

(Here are some notes for girls and boys who would like to look up the references):

Moses views the Promised Land—Deuteronomy 34, verses 1 to 9.

Story of the Good Samaritan—Luke 10, verses 30 to 37.

Jesus taken into the temple—Luke 2, verses 25 to 39.

Jesus talking with doctors in the temple—Luke 2, verses 42 to 49.

Jesus driving the money-changers out of the temple—John 2, verses 14 to 16.

Mountains around Jerusalem—Psalms 125, verse 2.

Jesus in the Garden of Gethsemane—Matthew 26, verses 36 to 56.

Jesus wept over Jerusalem—Luke 19, verse 41.

The Psalmist praises Mount Zion—Psalms 48, verse 2.

(To be continued next Thursday)

Initials designed for Leatherwork.

A B C D E

Fun With Leather

By Joseph Leeming

Illustrated by Charles E. Pont

Chapter Seven

It is best to sew the billfold with stamp pockets, which is made of tooling calf of medium weight and thickness. Note that the outside or cover piece is a little wider than the two pocket pieces. This is to enable the case to fold easily without creasing on the inside.

After the pieces have been cut out, the small pocket and the stamp pocket are sewn onto the inner or second pocket piece. Then the first and second pockets are placed on top of the outside cover piece and are sewed together. Begin the sewing down one of the side edges and continue to within one-half inch of the center of the bottom edge. Fasten off and start sewing again where you first began, working around the top of the billfold and down the other side edge, including the side edges of the first and second pocket pieces. Continue to within one-half inch of the center of the bottom edge as before and fasten off. This method of sewing helps to make the case fold easily and without creasing or bulking.

On Sewing Leather

Leather may be sewed, either by hand or on a sewing machine, and this is somethimes preferable to lacing when the article is small or a sewed finish is more appropriate.

Small holes, marked out by a pricking wheel and punched with an awl, are used when leather is to be hand sewed. The three stitches used in hand sewing are illustrated in the diagram. They are so simple that they require litle or no comment. The running stitch is the one that is probably most commonly used. The article is first stitched in one direction, and is then sitched in the opposite direction to fill up the spaces left between the first stitches. The saddler's stitch is done with two needles. At each stitch both needles are passed through the same hole, one from the top and the other from the bottom. The backstitch is done with a single needle, the method followed being shown in the drawing.

Strong thread should be used for sewing, and it should be as nearly as possible the color of the leather. If the thread is waxed with beeswax, it will be firmer and less likely to twist or knot during the sewing.

Suede or calfskin may be used for the useful little sewing kit illustrated with this article. It is made of two pieces of leather, one to form the base of the kit, and one to make the sectionalized pocket that holds the scissors, tape measure, and packet of needles. The case may be unlined or, if preferred, may be lined with skiver cemented to the base piece.

The two parts may be joined together either by lacing or sewing. The end pocket, however, must be sewed on each side of the space intended for the scissors. The flannel piece for needles and pins may be either stitched or cemented to the base piece of leather. As shown in the drawing, the kit is fastened shut with a snap fastener.

A Desk or Blotter Pad

Desk or blotter pads are among the most popular of leathercraft articles, and can be made without difficulty. The illustration shows one that can be made in a comparatively short time and without much experience in leatherwork.

The size depends upon individual preference or upon the size of the desk on which the pad is to be used, so no measurements are given in the drawing. The first step is to cut a piece of heavy cardboard to the size determined upon for the pad. To each side of the cardboard cement a piece of sheep skiver.

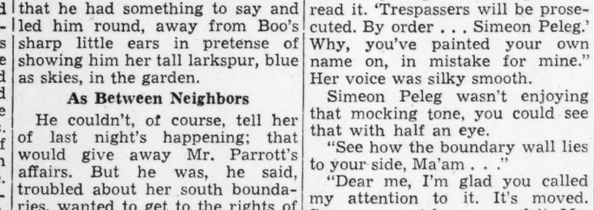
Next cut pieces of calfskin or cowhide to form the two end pieces. These may be of the shape shown in the drawing or a modification of this shape. The end pieces may be left plain or may be decorated with tooled lines near the border, as shown in the drawing, or with some more elaborate tooled or stamped design.

If desired, the end pieces may be omitted, and four triangular-shaped corner pieces used instead. If corner pieces are used, they may be decorated or left plain.

To assemble the pad, put the end or corner pieces in position, punch holes for lacing, and lace all the pieces together.

(Next Thursday's article will give instructions for making a photograph frame and a brief case.)

Diagram for making a billfold with stamp pockets



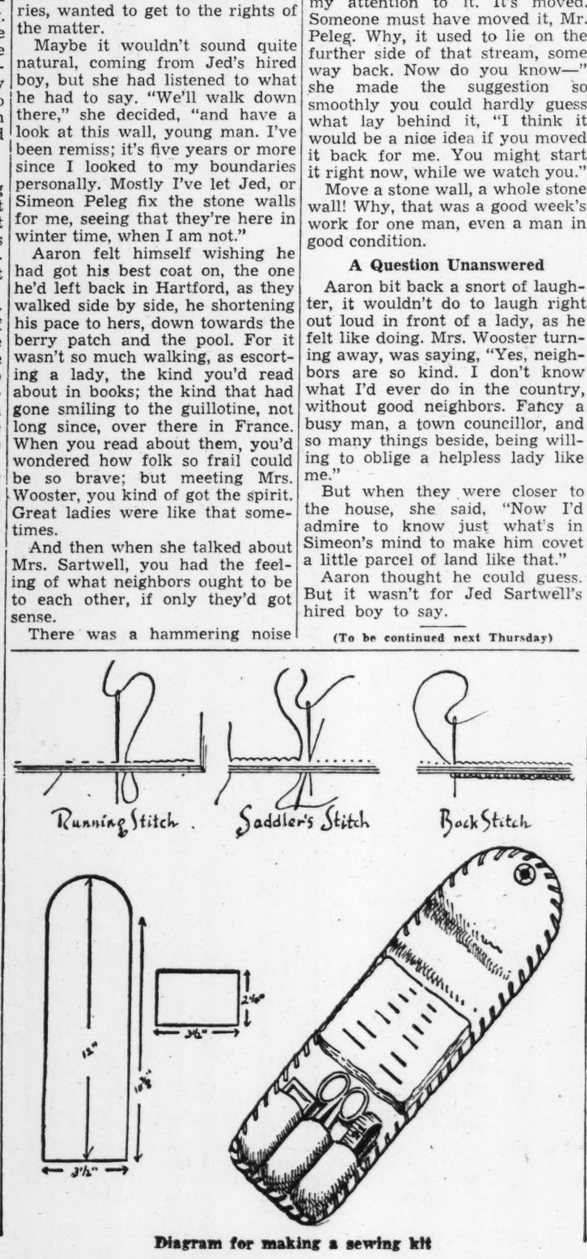


Diagram for making a sewing kit

Shall We Keep Bees?

Then We Must Watch Lest the Swarm Flies Away

By Muriel A. Hill

Perhaps the greatest difficulty which faces the young bee-keeper is in controlling the desire of the bees to swarm. If you are keeping bees for the sake of honey harvesting, you must keep them from swarming, because it might mean that you would lose them altogether. In my own case, I soon found that the effort to discourage this desire presented some difficulties because I was actually challenging the very powerful law of the hive.

From time immemorial it has been the habit of bees to bring their hive to a state of perfection. Into its storehouse is poured the harvest of the long spring days, the limpid honey of April and the honey of May which matures in open vats. Then, in the very hour of the hive's perfection, the queen and many of her people leave their city, and set out to find and establish another hive.

It is only by carefully watching your hive that you can recognize the conditions which give rise to swarming—an overcrowded hive, and brood combs solid with brood in all stages of development. As soon as these conditions arise, give your bees more room by adding fresh frames in the doubling box, and by cutting out queen cells. (These are larger than the ordinary brood cells.) And don't forget to supply the empty frames before the bees need them, for they must never think that their work in the hive is almost done, otherwise they will start to rear a new queen, and once that happens it is very difficult to stop the old queen and her followers from swarming.

There are, of course, many books which deal with varying methods of swarm control, and all bee-keepers should study these. These articles describe bee-keeping in England. In America, there are variations from some of the practices described here.

A "Stitch in Time"

I failed to stop my first bees from swarming. I didn't give them extra room early enough, but, in spite of this, I managed to save my bees and to use them for the commencement of another hive. I realized that they were going to swarm, so watched them carefully. The air of excitement grew, and suddenly hundreds of bees, accompanied by the queen, streamed out of the exit and hung, with a rhythmic beating of wings over the hive. The queen, usually the center of this throng, alighted after a few minutes on a near-by tree, and gradually the swarm settled around her to await the return of the scouts who had gone in search of a new city.

I did not mean to lose my bees, so went quickly to work, taking a new hive and holding it inverted under the bough on which the queen had settled and beginning to shake the tree gently. In a moment or two "Her Majesty" half fell, half fluttered, into the hive, and her special escort followed. I then returned the hive to its appointed place, knowing that once the queen was safely within all the rest would join her. This they did, and another hive was added to my colony.

Winter Preparations

The long days of spring merged into high summer, the golden haze of September crept down from the hills, and the time had come to think of wintering my bees.

If most of the honey has been taken from the hive the bees must be helped to lay in their winter store. They must be rapidly fed with a concentrated syrup which should be given warm, to help raise the temperature of the hive. This is my favorite recipe: 5 lbs. sugar, 2 imperial pints water, ¼ teaspoonful tartaric acid. Boil for five minutes. Stir to prevent burning.

See that the hive is draught proof. Use extra covering and reduce the size of the entrance. Damp interferes with the well-being of bees.

If you decide to keep bees you will find them a fascinating and profitable hobby, but here is a point that must not be overlooked: successful bee-keeping lies in studying the natural life of the bee; without this you cannot hope to succeed.

(This is the last of three articles on bee-keeping. The others appeared on the page For Young People on June 19 and July 17.)

Our Mail Bag

Most of our letters lately have been from girls, but today we are starting off with two from boys—one of them from England.

"Could you please get me in touch with a boy of about 14-15 in the United States or Canada, with whom I could correspond through your Mail Bag," writes Michael B., of Bradford, Yorkshire, England. "I am a scout and interested in reading, swimming and cycling. I enjoy reading the page For Young People in The Christian Science Monitor very much."

Maurice B. (18), of Indianapolis, Indiana, says that he mentions no particular hobbies because he is "interested in practically everything under the sun."

"I enjoy writing and will make my letters as entertaining as possible," he writes. "I have taken two art courses and decorate all my envelopes with cartoons and pictures. Correspondents in India, South America, Australia, the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands are the most desired, but letters from any and all places will be very welcome."

Elisabeth G. (17), of Detroit, Michigan, has already made many friends through the Mail Bag and would like more. She is a dancer, she says, and likes most "the ballet, French, music, art, the circus, modeling, the woods, big boats and everything to do with the theatre." She would enjoy letters from girls anywhere, but especially from those in New York City, California or outside the United States.

Arlene Q. (15), of Los Angeles, California, would very much like to correspond through the Mail Bag. "I am very interested in classical music and am planning on becoming a music teacher," she writes. "I play the violin and am especially interested in corresponding with anyone who plays an instrument. I am also very interested in swimming, baseball, archery, ice skating, and like to listen to popular music. I am able to speak, write and read French a little."

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

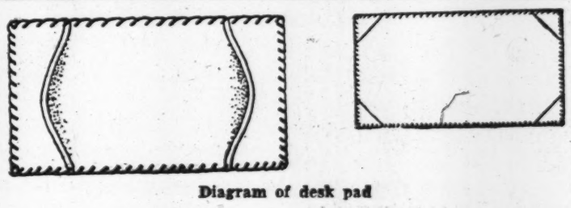


Diagram of desk pad

We Want to Be Air Scouts

"I hope you will let the boys from Balendoch join the Air Scouts," wrote 11-Year-Old Scout George Pollock to The Boy Scouts Association. George and nine of his Scout friends—all about the same age—are evacuees from Glasgow billeted at Balendoch, Scotland. The letter goes on, "Please send me all particulars so that we will know how to be Air Scouts. My age is 11. Now I will close, so God Bless You and the King and Queen and Princesses." A methodical finish was given to the letter by the inclusion of a list of the boys and their dates of birth.

The Home Forum

The Theater In Evergreen

IN EVERGREEN there is, of course, no theater for anyone insisting upon footlights, greasepaint, and a curtain. There's not even a moving-picture theater within thirty miles. In fact, I doubt whether the civilization-lover will find a roadside billboard this side of Trollope, a lusterless town which Nicholas Pumble says should be avoided at all costs.

When I first debated sojourning in Evergreen, I feared that I might be tempting quiet too far. In Washington, a city of tryouts, I had enjoyed a theater-going which combined the pleasures of adventure with the drama. You laid down your money and bought either a play—or more experience. In Washington, too, it had been fun pitting one's acumen against the publicity man's adjectives in the hope of discovering a movie wherein the honey was not sweetened nor the lily slicked up.

* * *

In Evergreen, however, I soon forgot to miss either stage or screen, for the theater was all about me. Five playhouses—at least five—put on nearly continuous shows. At Nicholas's post-office, I had access to an intimate drama of the most capricious variety. It fitted very close to the repertory of Hamlet's players, being, as Polonius announced, "tragical-comical-historical-pastoral, scene individable, or poem unlimited." Youth, overflowing with light, had small run-on roles, mostly exclamations and laughter. But the major parts were for adults and necessity wrote them. Here no trumped-up entrances or exits offended. No promptings were needed. No applause was sought. One poignant little play, quivering to a sigh, with a letter handed to Nicholas for the only business, might be followed, even interrupted, by a scene of discreet courage or resolute humor or what not. It was a theater of many-shaded horizons, Nicholas's, and he quietly saw to it that those habituated to bombast and yeastiness were prompted away. Gain-giving was the rule and atmosphere of this village Globe, and I never left empty-handed.

* * *

The row of seats behind Sabael Smith's barber-chair constituted Evergreen's Little Theater. Admission was charged if a hair-cut was thrown in. Otherwise, as everywhere else, it was free. As so often in little theaters, the matter was for the initiate, the delivery best described as tonsorial. The actors were leathery and as if they had lain too long in the vat. Yet, at Sabael's, Aristophanes would not have found himself far from home.

The drama at the Evergreen Inn leaned to a more subtle comedy, especially in the porch season when Edward Gouger's feet presided on the railing. I enjoyed attending particularly when the traveling salesman acted. It was not *he* who was funny, though he thought so. The comedy went on behind his back, as it were, and at his expense. For Edward Gouger was an adroit actor-manager, who had a gift for exploiting the city egoist to the last fraction of his folly and yet keep his face as straight as a ruler. I had many an hour of high and excruciating entertainment here, and all the funnier because of the producer's perfect art. For no drummer ever left the boards without even a finer opinion of himself than when he made his entrance, yet a village had been entertained.

* * *

Then Mrs. Scratcher kept open theater, one might say. Through her place ran the rivers of gossip which Bessie had never invited to stay away from her door. While the theme of her plays rarely varied—it was, baldly stated, How to destroy a reputation artistically—the presentation was authentic, able, and entrancing. The chief character never appeared. Three women, sitting in Bessie's kitchen stemming strawberries, would take a neighbor and hollow her out in twenty minutes, much as little Emiline prepared a pumpkin for Hallowe'en. A newcomer might have been horrified. But Bessie's plays, I must repeat, were art with its conventions, the primary one being that nothing said mattered after the next breath. Not an hour later, but every one of these ladies was the destroyed person's best friend.

* * *

The best attended of all the theaters in Evergreen was at Merriman's store. The stage had always the same set. A long room, darkening to the rear, was furnished with a huge hexagonal stove, a few old chairs, boxes, and barrels. Standees, at the evening performance, lounged against the counter. Shelves to the ceiling stocked provision for every creature need, and bins supplemented the shelves. The atmosphere was of a large and never-changing plenty. Nothing was missing, nothing where it hadn't been last year. If Chris moved so much as the stand of brooms, the affront would have echoed round the county.

The bill at Merriman's was never light. This drama was native, of the soil, the lake, the lumber-camp, the hunting-season. Here monologues were acceptable at rainy matinées only. In the evening, as in Lincoln's time and Andrew Jackson's before him, the country spoke what it had been thinking all day over the furrow. Scene dovetailed into scene, war following the weather, pigs leading to politicians. Playwrights of your little drama leagues would have plagiarized from these travails and stubbornnesses and turned up with neat little three-act tragedies. But there was no wringing of hands at Merriman's, no self-pity. These stanch weather-tried men had each his reserve of independence. Conceit, envy, superficiality had all been bleached and frosted out of them. Here roots went down to rock. This was the drama that had no première and would never close because it ceased to draw. This was the play which Shakespeare called "the thing."

* * *

I was saying something of this to Nicholas as we walked back one July evening from a performance by this stock company, adding that I wondered how much I had to live before I could risk a small part.

Nicholas laughed. "Well, humility's a good thing. It's a sign you love them, anyway, for there's no love without humility. I had to go to a deer to learn mine."

"Can one acknowledge humility and have it?" I twitted him.

"Now you may have said something. A branded calf doesn't have to go round bawling: 'I'm branded.'"

"You might tell me about the deer."

At first I was afraid he wasn't going to, but at length he said: "It was one of those small-big things. You remember David? The boy in *The Notebooks*?"

"You were fond of him. What became of him?"

"He's in New York, married, and happy. You'll meet him some day. I wish you'd known him in the notebook days. He had a quality of joy I've never seen in others. He was just a boy then, sixteen or so, and he'd kept a child's joy in things. How he did love this place, and the woods! You've seen the long loose yielding of meadow-grass to the wind? Well, that was the way he walked a trail, effortlessly, beautifully. His contacts had the same effortlessness. He could wind Hannah about his thumb."

* * *

Nicholas paused, then: "Naturally, if you're everybody's son, you take ties lightly, impartially. It's a good way, but I didn't know that then. I thought he was inconsiderate. He hated to write letters, for instance. Sufficient unto the day was the joy thereof and why write when everything was so wonderfully understood? Yet, when he didn't answer mine, I began to fume, began to add up the things I'd done to make *him* happy, forgetting all he'd done for me. You know how it goes. You start to weigh your affection, balance the books—the stupidest thing on earth.

"One day, walking the woods, but really mulling over and over my dissatisfactions with David, I surprised a doe with her fawn. She stood there facing, as she supposed, certain doom. I looked and left, and suddenly I had the grace to realize what I had seen. No balancing of affection in that doe's eyes, but an utterly selfless love. It made me ashamed, and humble, and, all at once, joyous; for I saw that I could escape that tragic and so unnecessary defeat, the ceasing to love where one has loved. Our friendship has been unmarred ever since."

We turned into the lane in silence, each thinking his own thoughts. At the porch-step, Nicholas said: "I put that experience into a poem to remember always, for it was a narrow escape:

"I had a friend and weighed my love for him.
Then, in my doubt, I met a messenger,
A doe, hoof poised to vanish in the dim
Deep wilderness. But flight was not for her
Whose wobbly fawn was spent. The undergrowth
Whispered to flee and she disdained the voice.
I would her sureness were alike for both,
Though all the while I knew I had no choice.

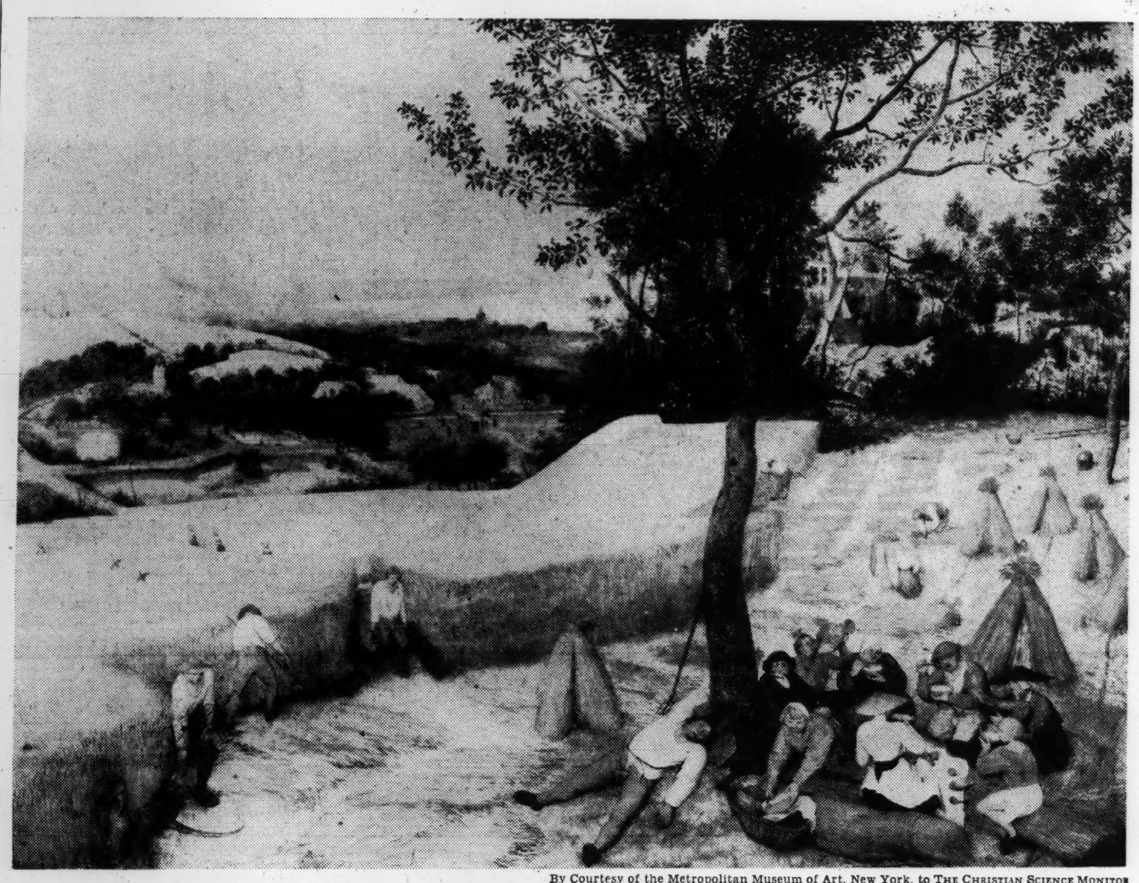
To cease to love, that is the one defeat.
To fling away one's cherished otherness
Is the heart's desolation. Be not fleet
At running back to self. Let love possess
And heal the imagined slight that wounded so.
Thus in the forest spake a mother doe."

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

Still Life

The comb of honey, golden and mellow,
Lies on the red plate.
The white milk brims to the pitcher-top.
The grapes and the apples
Are purple and russet and yellow.
Over the polished wood
Lies a ripple of silk—
A leaf and a bird design,
In threads of silver and rose
Trembles and delicately flows
Over the polished wood.

SARA VAN ALYSTYNE ALLEN



By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"HARVEST": *A Painting by Pieter Brueghel, the Elder*

"HARVEST," is one of a series of magnificent seasonal landscapes by Pieter Brueghel, the Elder. He was a Flemish painter of the sixteenth century, and was the first of all artists to paint landscapes for their own sake. While for this series Brueghel intended to represent each month of the year, only three were actually accomplished: "January" or "Winter," "November" or "Autumn," and this one, "August" or "Harvest."

"Harvest" is an imposing scene with its great bulk of golden fields, "like living bread," cutting diagonally across the composition. Here, in the noonday lull, in the luxury of sun-drenched fields, a group of hearty peasants eat their ponderous midday meal.

While this picture is broad and sweeping in its composition, it is enriched with delightful detail.

"A still small voice"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A VIVID STORY of Elijah on Mount Horeb is related in the nineteenth chapter of I Kings. This great prophet and demonstrator of the power of God had passed through a moment of profound discouragement. Through suggestions of violence and hate he had lost sight of spiritual might and had fled into the wilderness, where, lying under a juniper tree, he cried out, "It is enough; now, O Lord, take away my life." But strengthened by the food given to him by "the angel of the Lord," he arose and traveled from the wilderness to the heights of Mount Horeb, and there, after the wind, the earthquake, and the fire, there came to him "a still small voice."

The lessons that can be learned from the Old Testament narratives are timeless, and they can be applied in all periods of human experience. Elijah, after he had gained strength to arise and go from the wilderness to the heights of Horeb, and when he perceived that the appearances of turmoil and destruction were deceptive, for the truth was not in them, was enabled to hear "a still small voice."

The allness of good and the unreality of evil are basic points in the teachings of Christian Science, and, when accepted, they can instantly change a wilderness experience to one of dominion and joy, because Truth displaces error, and error has no foundation from which to withstand Truth. Had evil ever been anything more solid or tangible than false belief, the so-called miracles in the Bible would not have taken place, nor would the thousands of instances of the healing of disease and discord in modern days through Christian Science have come to pass. These demonstrations have resulted solely from the healing of ignorance, superstition, and fear by the understanding of God, divine Love. That the effects of discordant thinking vanish when God is acknowledged as the one infinite divine consciousness proves that the discord which appears to be physical or material is primarily mental.

Christ Jesus overcame all the false appearances emanating from the belief that there is a mind other than the divine Mind, and he could do this because he knew and declared of the opposite of good, called the devil or evil, "When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it" (John 8:44); and he knew also that this lie had never touched or changed the truth, which remains inviolate and available to all who turn from matter to Spirit. Natural science has exposed the mythical nature of many erroneous beliefs, and has given freedom from some of the effects of superstition. Christian Science is exposing the lie that existence is material—the great myth which claims sway in human thought. The myth of evil was seen in the primitive belief in many devils, devils in rocks, devils in trees, and so on: and the truth will eventually destroy the belief in the power of evil as certainly as the march of physical science has brought release from the effects of belief in fictitious devils in trees and rocks.

On page 559 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy has written, "The 'still, small voice' of scientific thought reaches over continent and ocean to the globe's remotest bound." This shows that "scientific thought" proceeds from omnipotent and omnipresent Truth. What a weapon, then, is this "'still, small voice' of scientific thought;" what a power to wield in the overcoming of the false claim of evil! What an antidote, too, this omnipotent power of Truth affords to false propaganda! Human doctrines, opinions, isms, have done very little to free mankind from its difficulties, and this is natural, for they are founded on the belief in good and evil, Spirit and matter. Christian Science has nothing to do with material doctrine, for it explains the falsity of every mortal belief emanating from an unreal basis. Christian Science takes its stand on the allness of Spirit, infinite good.

Mrs. Eddy writes on page 568 of Science and Health: "For victory over a single sin, we give thanks and magnify the Lord of Hosts. What shall we say of the mighty conquest over all sin?" Christian Scientists often have cause to rejoice over the disappearance of some specific claim of evil through the application of Truth, and it is good to know that the seemingly mighty claim of all evil has no power or reality. The many-headed dragon of the Revelator's vision symbolizes nothingness, even as does the serpent of Genesis, for in Truth there is no evil power.

The demand of the age is for an understanding of infinite Truth, which alone overcomes evil. Spiritual understanding breaks the mesmerism that would claim to bind mankind with either apathetic indifference or violent opposition to Truth. And Christianly scientific thinking, based upon spiritual understanding, will bless and help to free all mankind, for Truth is infinite Love, and is expressed in nothing unlike Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

„Ein stilles sanftes Sausen"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EINE ANSCHAULICHE GESCHICHTE von Elia auf dem Berge Horeb ist im 19. Kapitel des 1. Buchs der Könige erzählt. Dieser große Prophet und Beweiser der Kraft Gottes hatte einen Augenblick tiefster Entmutigung durchgemacht. Durch Einflüsterungen der Gewalttätigkeit und des Hasses hatte er die geistige Macht aus den Augen verloren und war in die Wüste geflohen, wo er, unter einem Wacholder sitzend, ausrief: „Es ist genug, so nimm nun, Herr, meine Seele". Aber gestärkt durch die Speise, die „der Engel des Herrn" ihm gab, stand er auf und ging von der Wüste zum Berg Horeb, wo er nach dem Wind, nach dem Erdbeben und nach dem Feuer „ein stilles sanftes Sausen" vernahm.

Die Lehren, die man aus den Erzählungen des Alten Testaments lernen kann, sind an keine Zeit gebunden; sie können zu allen Zeiten in der menschlichen Erfahrung angewandt werden. Nachdem Elia die Kraft erlangt hatte, sich zu erheben und von der Wüste zum Berg Horeb zu gehen, und als er wahrgenommen hatte, daß die Augenscheinlichkeiten der Unruhe und der Zerstörung trügten, da die Wahrheit nicht in ihnen war, konnte er „ein stilles sanftes Sausen" hören.

Die Allheit des Guten und die Unwirklichkeit des Bösen sind grundlegende Punkte in den Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft. Werden sie angenommen, so können sie augenblicklich eine Wüstenerfahrung in eine Erfahrung der Herrschaft und der Freude verwandeln, weil die Wahrheit den Irrtum verdrängt; und der Irrtum hat keine Grundlage, auf der er sich der Wahrheit widersetzen könnte. Wäre das Böse je etwas Gediegeneres oder Greifbareres als falsche Annahme gewesen, so hätten die sogenannten Wunder in der Bibel nicht stattgefunden, noch hätten die zahllosen Heilungen von Krankheit und Disharmonie in unserer Zeit durch die Christliche Wissenschaft geschehen können. Diese Beweise waren nur die Folge der Heilung von Unwissenheit, Aberglauben und Furcht durch das Verständnis Gottes, der göttlichen Liebe. Daß die Wirkungen unharmonischen Denkens vergehen, wenn Gott als das eine unendliche göttliche Bewußtsein anerkannt wird, beweist, daß die Disharmonie, die körperlich oder materiell zu sein scheint, im Grunde mental ist.

Christus Jesus überwand alle falschen Erscheinungen, die aus dem Glauben hervorgehen, daß es ein anderes Gemüt als das göttliche Gemüt gebe. Er konnte dies tun, weil er von dem Gegenteil des Guten, Teufel oder Böses genannt, wußte und erklärte: „Wenn er die Lüge redet, so redet er von seinem Eigenen; denn er ist ein Lügner und ein Vater derselben" (Joh. 8, 44). Und er wußte auch, daß diese Lüge nie die Wahrheit berührt oder geändert hatte, da die Wahrheit unverletzt bleibt und allen zugänglich ist, die sich von der Materie ab- und dem Geist zuwenden. Die Naturwissenschaft hat das Sagenhafte vieler irriger Annahmen bloßgestellt und hat uns von einigen Wirkungen des Aberglaubens befreit. Die Christliche Wissenschaft stellt die Lüge bloß, daß das Dasein materiell sei—die große Sage, die im menschlichen Denken zu herrschen sich anmaßt. Die Sage des Bösen zeigte sich in dem ursprünglichen Glauben an viele Teufel, Teufel in Felsen, Teufel in Bäumen usw.; und die Wahrheit wird schließlich den Glauben an die Macht des Bösen so gewiß zerstören, wie der Fortschritt in der Naturwissenschaft Befreiung von den Wirkungen des Glaubens an sagenhafte Teufel in Bäumen und Felsen gebracht hat.

Auf Seite 559 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" hat Mary Baker Eddy geschrieben: „Ein ‚stilles sanftes Sausen' des wissenschaftlichen Gedankens erstreckt sich über Land und Meer bis zu den fernsten Grenzen des Erdballs". Dies zeigt, daß der „wissenschaftliche Gedanke" von der allmächtigen und allgegenwärtigen Wahrheit ausgeht. Was für eine Waffe doch dieses „‚stille sanfte Sausen' des wissenschaftlichen Gedankens" ist! Was für eine Kraft, den falschen Anspruch des Bösen zu überwinden, es ist! Und was für ein Mittel diese allmächtige Kraft der Wahrheit auch gegen falsche Propaganda bietet! Menschliche Lehren, Ansichten, Ismen haben sehr wenig dazu beigetragen, die Menschheit von ihren Schwierigkeiten zu befreien, und dies ist begreiflich; denn sie sind auf den Glauben an Gut und Böse, Geist und Materie gegründet. Die Christliche Wissenschaft hat nichts mit materieller Lehre zu tun; denn sie erklärt die Unwahrheit jeder sterblichen Annahme, die von einer unwirklichen Grundlage ausgeht. Die Christliche Wissenschaft vertritt den Standpunkt der Allheit des Geistes, des unendlich Guten.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt auf Seite 568 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit: „Für den Sieg über eine einzige Sünde sagen wir Dank und erheben den Herrn der Heerscharen. Was werden wir von der mächtigen Besiegung aller Sünde sagen?" Die Christlichen Wissenschafter haben oft Ursache, sich über das Verschwinden einer besonderen Anmaßung des Bösen durch Anwendung der Wahrheit zu freuen; und es ist gut zu wissen, daß die scheinbar mächtige Anmaßung alles Bösen keine Macht oder Wirklichkeit hat. Wie die Schlange im 1. Buch Mose versinnbildlicht auch der vielköpfige Drache in der Vision des Offenbarers Nichtsheit; denn in der Wahrheit gibt es keine böse Kraft.

Die Forderung der Zeit ist ein Verständnis der unendlichen Wahrheit, die allein das Böse überwindet. Geistiges Verständnis zerstört den Mesmerismus, der sich anmaßen möchte, die Menschheit in gleichgültige Teilnahmlosigkeit oder in heftigen Widerstand gegen die Wahrheit zu verstricken. Und das auf geistiges Verständnis gegründete christlich-wissenschaftliche Denken wird die ganze Menschheit segnen und befreien helfen; denn die Wahrheit ist die unendliche Liebe und kommt in nichts zum Ausdruck, was der Liebe unähnlich ist.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

I Have Been Thankful For Many Things

I have been thankful for many things
this tranquil summer day.
I have seen robins and wrens and wings
above and far away.

I have heard music that filled the tree
when wind went through the bough,
not in word coming from you and me.
I've heard and I hear now.

I have known color that roses spread,
and wind-tossed perfume here.
I have sown seed, and, out of the bed,
I bent and lifted cheer.

I have been thankful for many things
near and far away.
I have seen, rising on steady wings,
this whole bright soaring day.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

Laughter Was His Goal

THE DESIRE TO produce laughter is the motive that begets the anecdote. It was the motive that made Samuel Clemens a literary person, Mark Twain—the motive that is constant in his work, interrupted only because the process of expressing it revealed opportunities that momentarily promised other pleasures.

The anecdote was oral. Before he existed as a recognizable person, the American was a story-teller. The conditions of frontier life richly encouraged him. . . . His story-telling was the foremost art of his civilization and the men who first confided it to type were raconteurs before they were writers. Something of the earlier, more ingenious art exists in its sophisticated development—so that the rhythms of speech, of voices skillfully preparing effects, are widely recognizable on the printed page. These rhythms are sometimes so apparent in Mark Twain's work that several critics have identified in them a residual influence from his lectures. They are not, of course, a product of the lyceum. They go back to the basis of his humor: they record his presence in crossroads stores, on sunny wharves along the river, in the saloons and pilot houses of steamboats making downstream voyages. . . . They declare unanswerably the assurance that his roots go down deep into the common life of America and are nourished by the native blood of the folk. —From "Mark Twain's America," by BERNARD DE VOTO. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1941

TVA and the New Cherokee Dam—Their Roles in Defense

Wide World

Night Scene at Site of Cherokee Dam

Where Mr. Strout saw the work being rushed by day and night

From Tournapulls to 'Please' notices, the story of the great power projects and their part in emergency is an inspiring one and the observer finds much upon which to ruminate.

Inside America

Fourth of 30 Articles

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cherokee Dam, Tenn.

Every so often I discover what I would do if I had a million dollars. Here where the TVA is building its big new Cherokee Dam, lickety-split, night and day — to pile up water, to make electricity, to make aluminum, to make airplanes, to aid national defense—I would drive a Tournapull. I would drive a Tournapull for the rest of my days.

You don't know what a Tournapull is? Well, I have watched one fascinated all day and I don't believe I can describe it very well, at that. It is an immense earth-moving machine, a digger and tractor all in one, that lollops like a mad elephant over the landscape on the biggest rubber tires I have ever seen, and first scoops up the red clay inside it with its hind end, and then hauls it with the diesel motor in its forward end to where it should be dumped, and then dumps it. But that only begins to start describing it, and it only begins to tell the latest chapter in the inspiring defense story of TVA.

Made in Peoria

This Tournapull thing is made at Peoria, Ill., by R. G. Le Tourneau, who is reputed to give 51 per cent of all his company's earnings to the church. He is a deeply religious man and one of those authentic American individualists, like Henry Ford, who make the United States the most extraordinary and fascinating nation on earth. He travels by airplane, leads revival meetings, and makes Tournapulls. But this story is about the machine, and not the man.

The machine is a long-humpbacked affair like a grasshopper, with a sort of dust-pan bottom in the rear that lowers down and simply ploughs the earth up inside itself, usually with a supplementary tractor pumping behind. Its peculiar feature, which gives it its uncouth and unspeakably awkward gait, is that the engine is mounted in front on a see-saw arrangement over two enormous wheels, said to cost $2,900 apiece, projecting out into nowhere, like a horse's head, sometimes up in the air when it is gallumphing along with no balancing load in back, sometimes with its nose down, when it is rolling downhill with enough earth inside it to fill the living room of a New York apartment.

The machine is built in this way to put the whole weight on the drive wheels, for purposes of traction.

The Tournapull moves rapidly. To operate it, I think, would be simple delight. There are two balancing wheels on the hind end, but these are petty affairs of only about seven feet each. The real wheels are at the center. I am six feet tall, but when I stood against it the tire was another three feet higher. It was labeled "Firestone, 34-ply," and inflates to 45 pounds. The filling station owner who saw you coming with a "flat" on a tire like that would close his shop and move to Hawaii on sight. It would take the good part of a month, I imagine, to pump up one of those things by hand. Its loads is 41,200 pounds, which is over 20 tons.

Record Speed

With machines like this, not to mention elevating graders with trucks, the earth fill is going up at this power dam in record time. The dam was authorized by Congress, July 31, 1940, work started next day, and it may be finished by December, or earlier, if these operators have their way.

The story of TVA, which is the most comprehensive laboratory of social and economic experiment in America, has been told many times, but there is a new phase in this defense emergency. You see it in the guards mounted at the seven dams already built, and the four buildings. You see it in the rope that prevents you from tossing a bomb down on the little cement power house many feet below on the grayish-white dam.

They take a lot of precautions here, as Public Safety Chief Thomas A. McKenzie explained to me. I asked him if there was any radicalism, and he said, "No," and added sorrowfully that that was one of his problems. "What?" I said. "Yes," said he, "the mountaineer workers, with their intense patriotism, wouldn't understand this radical double talk (which might be all right in New York) and might do something foolish to anybody uttering it." Fortunate, Chief McKenzie, whose worry is what the Tennessee laboring man will do to the trouble makers, rather than the other way round! It should be added that the TVA workers are mostly trade unionists, and have a unique and apparently equitable bargaining arrangement with the Government.

This business of rushing more power for aluminum is inspiring from one aspect, and a sad and sorry story from another. It is another case of "too little and too late." It ties in with the whole vast TVA experiment. Perhaps, under the circumstances, nothing else could have been expected. The TVA authorities who warned Congress repeatedly from 1935 on, that a power shortage would occur in a defense emergency, are the ones now who are trying to make up the gap which Congress until the last minute declined to fill.

'Interlude'

I suppose the changed public attitude toward TVA, and public ownership, tells better than any other one thing the difference between 1918 and 1941—the amazing 23 years which make up a neat little time capsule that every future historian of the United States is going to ticket with a chapter entitled, "Interlude." Muscle Shoals was intended to make nitrates for World War I but wasn't finished in time, and the cry went up to turn it over to private operation. Public operation, it was urged, would be "degeneration." Henry Ford offered to take the white elephont off the Government's hands in a 100-year lease. Calvin Coolidge wanted to sell it to the highest bidder. That was the official attitude 13 short years ago. Mr. Coolidge vetoed the first TVA bill in 1928, Mr. Hoover vetoed the second TVA bill in 1931; Mr. Roosevelt established TVA in 1933. That was only eight years back and yet it is doubtful if you could get 10 votes in Congress today to revoke the Act and undo what Morison and Commager in their "Growth of the American Republic" call, a "candid acceptance of Socialism in the realm of public utilities and a commitment to the experiment of a planned economy."

So time flies! It flies fastest of all in national emergencies.

In 1935 David E. Lilienthal appeared before the House Military Affairs Committee and urged that TVA extension was imperatively needed for national defense. On Feb. 29, 1940 he told a business audience in New York that a power shortage threatened in the defense picture. The speaker immediately following him, subsequently high in defense matters pertaining to power, insisted that the power supply would be adequate. It is the same sorry story that Washington has heard again and again. The country was assured there would be plenty of steel, plenty of power, plenty of aluminum. And today Boy Scouts go from house to house collecting pots and pans.

Until the emergency, the Aluminum Company of America had a monopoly of aluminum production. At its Alcoa plant it had a contract with TVA for 30,000 kilowatts of power, and at its own plants on the Little Tennessee it could produce 70,000 kilowatts more, or 100,000 kilowatts, all told. And yet it needed, on an all-year basis, 250,000 kilowatts to operate. What the company did, in order to get the cheapest possible rate, was to buy TVA surplus power instead of making an advance contract for it. In ordinary times, if power were scarce it would simply shut down, until surplus power reappeared. With a tight grip on aluminum production, and aluminum selling at 27 cents a pound, it was able to operate this plant on a hand-to-mouth basis.

Richard Reynolds, head of the Reynolds Metals Company, principal fabricator of aluminum parts in the Nation, testified before the Truman Senate Committee that in May, 1940, he went to the Chairman and Directors of Alcoa, and voiced his alarm over the prospective aluminum shortage. Alcoa officials pooh-poohed the idea. The facts seem to speak for themselves. It is hard not to feel that Alcoa was caught napping by the emergency.

But let us turn to a happier subject! Let us chonicle the intensely human story of how salesmen, whose every instinct is to get customers to use more electricity, are now patriotically urging them to buy less. In fact, let us deal with the unfortunate predicament of Wells M. Stanley.

For 13 years Wells M. Stanley has devoted every waking minute to furthering the sale of electricity by the Alabama Power Company. He is Vice-President in Charge of Sales. He has got up early and gone to bed late and all the time he has been thinking, "Wells M. Stanley—how can I sell some more electricity today?" He has seen electricity grow cheap in the mountain area. He and his salesmen, and the salesmen of other private utilities, as well as of TVA, rode and often walked miles to tell some farmer who was willing to spend $100 for lightning rods on his barn that electricity could be used also in the home. He and his sales force have personally toted out electric ranges to prove that you cook with the funny stuff in wires, and followed it up with refrigerators to show to doubting Thomases that the same stuff that will heat things up will cool them down.

And now, see what has happened! The world is upside down! Wells M. Stanley and all the other patriotic salesmen, private and public alike, have gone gratingly into reverse. Instead of staying up to midnight figuring how to get people to buy more electricity, they are planning how to cut sales down. They want the extra power to go into aluminum. You won't believe it unless you see it. Whole towns in this neighborhood are blacked-out at night. Store windows are dark. I have a red-white-and-blue card in front of me as I write this, that is in every hotel bedroom, saying "PLEASE!" and urging me to cut down on electric current.

Well, that's the present story of TVA — from Tournapulls to "PLEASE" notices. TVA is supplying Alcoa with two to three times the power it contracted for —and rushing new dams; and private utilities are co-operating in every way. Of one thing you may be sure; this aluminum plant is going to be kept going if every home in the patriotic Southeast has to go back to candles!

PLEASE!

We want you to have all of the light you need to be able to see clearly and without eyestrain. However, until the present drouth, which has resulted in a heavy reduction in electricity generation all over the Southeast, is broken, will you please turn out all lights when they are not needed, so current can be conserved for use in the production of defense materials? City of Sylacauga
Sylacauga, Ala.

Sign in All Tennessee Valley Hotels

Intimate Message: Washington

The Farmer and the Wolf ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

Key man standing between the American family and the high cost of living wolf today is the American farmer.

What will he do at this crucial point? Be seduced by visions of 20 cent cotton and 15 dollar hogs into demanding inflation? Or soberly recall the lessons of the last war and the orgy of land speculation ending in a staggering debt load?

The farmer is already on the way to being the fair-haired boy of the war emergency in the United States. Wholesale prices of farm products went up 20 per cent in the year ending June 30. Foods were up 14 per cent, while manufactured products such as building materials and metal products rose only two to five per cent. The Department of Agriculture started being partial when it began to buy hogs, chickens, eggs and other food for British use at prices higher than the regular market price—to induce farmers to raise more, it explained.

On top of that, Congress passed the Commodity Credit Act guaranteeing farmers prices for all products equal to "85 per cent of parity."

"Parity" is farm lingo for the share of the national income farmers enjoyed back in their rosier days—from 1909 to 1914. Guaranteeing 85 per cent of parity to farmers will mean an increase of 10 to 20 per cent in the price paid by the consumer, farm experts have estimated.

But that was only the beginning. Last week President Roosevelt sent to Congress a proposed emergency price control act which provides, with reference to agricultural commodities, that no ceiling may be established below 110 per cent of parity, or the price prevailing July 29, 1941, whichever is higher.

Out of 67 agricultural commodities, 12 have either reached parity or are above it now, meaning that if Price Administrator Leon Henderson gets authority from Congress, he will soon be clamping down ceilings or watching closely the rising prices of butter fat, chickens, eggs, hogs, beef cattle, veal calves, wool, and similar commodities. Products such as wheat, corn, oats, and cotton, still considerably below parity, will still have plenty of room to rise.

Pressed to say why the 110 per cent provision is in the bill, he frankly replied, "Votes."

So the responsibility is put back on the individual farmer and the strong lobby he maintains in the Nation's Capital through his farm organizations. The 110 per cent ceiling is not high enough to suit many representatives from farm States. A floor to prod farm prices from beneath is being proposed.

J. K. Galbraith, one of Mr. Henderson's assistants went out to Oklahoma this week to remind farmers at their annual Farm and Home Week that "it has taken 20 years to rebuild agriculture out of the wreckage left by the inflation of the last war.

"It is not going to be easy to resist a journey into this Never, Never Land," Mr. Galbraith admitted. "And we are just at its portals today."

The Country Speaks: Kansas City

The Women of Kansas City Suggest ..... ***By Dorothea Kahn***

In the lofty-ceilinged, busy station of this crossroads City you don't see men in khaki sitting in bored rows watching the slow-moving hands of a clock for departure time. You notice that they stroll over to a big information booth in the waiting room, chat a while with the attendants, and then leave the station.

As I sat waiting for a train here recently, I grew curious about the booth and trailed a group of soldiers over there to see what went on. I found the booth to be a sort of hospitality dispensary. Young women with the gracious manners of seasoned hostesses invited the soldiers to register in their guest book and then extended to them an invitation to spend their waiting time in the Service Men's Club only a block away.

At the club all sorts of free services await the guests-of-an-hour. Men who have been traveling overnight are delighted to find showers. For those who like to read there are current magazines and comfortable spots in which to read them. For others who prefer games, there are table tennis sets, dart baseball equipment, and card tables. If it happens to be Saturday night, there's pretty sure to be a dance for the transient visitors.

The Service Men's Club is a project of the Kansas City Women Volunteers. This group includes women of many interests,—Army and Navy Mothers, Junior Leaguers, members of the Young Matrons Society and various fraternal auxiliaries.

The attractive young women, whom I observed at the booth seemed to be enjoying their work thoroughly. They told me they serve on short shifts, so all who wish may have a turn. No tedious job this, when you meet young men from every State in the Union and exchange a few pleasant words with each of them.

"Where did those two come from?" one of the attendants asked the other as a pair of tall youths strolled away. The girls looked at the register: Minnesota. "I thought so," said one pretty Missourian. "You could tell by the way they talked. They must be Swedish."

The soldiers appear unaware that they are being studied. Many write polite, formal things in the register. "Very courteous treatment." "A fine idea." Others, less tactful, make remarks about the heat. "It's hot, and how." One youth dared to put down, "They have pretty girls here." Kansas City's thoughtfulness is the more noteworthy because there is no large Army Camp here. It would be easy to ignore the stream of young men in the big station. But then they would not remember Kansas City nearly so graciously.

To Change the Subject:

This Time the Dog Wins ..... ***By Margaret Williamson***

I haven't always agreed with my friends who contend that dogs are clever. I am mindful of my frequent observations of the manner in which dogs meet the challenge of traffic: how they lie or stand stubbornly in the middle of the road or stroll casually straight into the path of an approaching car. Whereas cats—But I had better not go into that. I understand the argument is closed.

However, this time I shall have to admit the cleverness, just possibly the sense of humor, and certainly the perseverance of one dog of my acquaintance. It was like this: In my garden is a small pool and in that pool live, according to recent reckoning, eight goldfish. That pool is their demesne into which no other living thing enters, not even a frog. Or, at least, that is what I supposed until just lately.

One humid evening, sitting on my porch, I was horrified to see a neighbor's dog—by no means a little dog, either—emerge dripping and happy from my pool. I looked the other way with determination. I resolved to forget at once what I had seen. But that was no use, for it happened twice again that same evening. So, indignant, I knew that something radical must be done. And the radical thing was to send for some ugly wire fencing. That would do the trick, thought I with grim satisfaction. A length of wire fence was accordingly bought and set in place and, on that same evening, I knew it was useless because that dog triumphantly vaulted it in one streamlined sweep. Very well. That fence must be higher, considerably higher. So the second fence WAS higher and even more unsightly than the first. I sat back on my porch, in smug assurance this time.

For a few evenings all, from the point of view of humans, went well. Once I distantly heard the loud panting of some living thing and, looking out, I could see that dog rushing up and down the fence in his determination to find a way through. This touched even me, just a little. So that I crossed the road to discuss the situation with the dog's mistress, even going so far as to suggest that his own family might provide a bathing-place so that their dog need not draw on the neighbor's facilities. Then I forgot about the whole matter. Until the other night—

It was practically dark when I stepped out to feel the evening cool and, all at once, noticed a white streak dart over the lawn in the direction of my garden gate. That dog! This was too much. And how—I dropped my book and stubbed my toe over the leg of an iron table in my haste to see what he would do. There was simply no way for him to make his exit, I told myself. To be sure, there was a white wooden gate which did not offer him an opportunity to jump between the bars. It simply did not give him the chance. I stood and watched; and then I saw the dog, with indescribable grace and ease, leap through that impossible opening in the white gate, and go on his way cool and content. Far more so than I.

The dog has won. I yield, and almost with a sort of admiration for his sagacity. After all, the goldfish don't seem to mind.

This Is a Tournapull

Senators Here for Four-Game Series in Three Days—Monahans Hold Off Leonards

Washington Club Closes Red Sox Stay at Fenway

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Their series with the crowd-drawing Yankees over, the Red Sox tomorrow move against a less formidable opponent. The Washington Senators, who for several weeks have been playing hide and seek in the American League cellar with the St. Louis Browns, come to Fenway Park for four games in three days. It will be Joe Cronin's final home series before starting on another extended road trip.

The last time Bucky Harris was in town the Red Sox swept a three-game series, increasing their advantage for the year to six victories in 10 starts. There will be singles here tomorrow and Saturday, and a double-header on Sunday. Tomorrow, as usual, will be Ladies' Day.

Bull Pen Stars

As Cronin struggles to strengthen his grip on third place, and stay within reach of the runner-up Cleveland Indians, he finds himself with the best relief pitching in the league. At least, the Fenway bull pen department has earned such a reputation during the past few days.

Since the Sunday game with the Tigers, Cronin has called for relief help six times, and each time the man who Moe Berg readied delivered as expected. Over that stretch rescue hurlers have limited the opposition to just 13 hits in 23 2/3 innings. Hughson, Wagner and Ryba each added a triumph to their 1941 totals. Wagner was waved in twice and yielded only one scratch single in a total of 8 1/3 innings.

Hitting Game

However, the improved work of the relief artists was forced to take a back seat while the Yankees were in town. Pitching always does when the long-hitting New Yorkers are around. The crowd likes the slugging game, as indicated by the 34,427 who paid to see yesterday's twin bill. Even though Bostonians wanted the Red Sox to win, they were attracted by the hitting exploits of Joe Di Maggio, Charley Keller, Tommy Henrich, Joe Gordon and Bill Dickey.

And they were not disappointed. Di Maggio hit his 26th homer in the opener and spoiled the second game for Mickey Harris with a two-run double in the sixth inning. Those two markers, incidentally, put Joe one ahead of Keller in the race for run-producing honors. The totals this morning were 97 and 96.

Red Sox Homers

All of the hitting glory was not monopolized by the Yanks. Bobby Doerr hit his 11th homer and Joe Cronin his seventh. Joe's touched off a four-run game-winning rally in the opener, giving Mike Ryba his sixth victory and his first over New York. Dom Di Maggio stole the defensive spotlight by taking a triple away from Red Rolfe in between singles by Bordagaray and Henrich in the sixth inning of the nightcap.

Ryba, by the way, pitched 13⅓ innings of relief ball in the space of three days. He went 6⅔ innings against the A's on Monday and did the same thing yesterday. Then, after winning the opener, he drifted out to the bull pen again as Harris started the second game.

* * *

Shorts. . . All of this excitement over the Yankees and Red Sox has pushed the Braves into the background. . . However, the local National Leaguers are doing very well for themselves. . . Their win over the Phillies last night made it five straight. . . It was Manny Salvo's third victory over the Phils. . . Thanks to the help Frank Demaree and Paul Waner have given, the Braves are hitting better. . . Pete Fox made four more hits against the Yankees and lefted his average to .319. . . Little Phil Rizzuto looks like a big league shortstop. . . It would be something, wouldn't it, if the Pirates won the pennant?

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

Yesterday

First Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
D. Di Maggio cf	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Fox rf	4	0	2	3	1	0	0
Cronin ss	4	1	1	4	1	5	0
Williams lf	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	1	1	1	2	1	0
Foxx 1b	3	0	0	0	10	1	0
Doerr 2b	4	2	2	5	4	4	0
Peacock c	4	2	2	2	4	0	0
Hughson p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ryba p	3	0	1	2	0	1	0
Totals	31	6	10	18	27	12	0
NEW YORK							
Sturm 1b	3	0	0	0	10	2	0
Rolfe 3b	4	1	2	2	1	1	0
Henrich rf	3	0	1	2	4	0	0
J. Di Maggio cf	4	1	1	4	0	0	0
Keller lf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Dickey c	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Gordon 2b	4	1	2	5	2	1	0
Rizzuto ss	4	0	0	0	2	4	0
Chandler p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Branch p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Selkirk	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	3	6	13	24	11	0

*Batted for Branch in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	x	—6
New York	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—3

Runs batted in, Gordon, Henrich, J. Di Maggio, Doerr, Cronin, Peacock, Ryba, Fox 2. Two-base hits, Henrich, Fox, Ryba. Home runs, Gordon, J. Di Maggio, Doerr, Cronin. Stolen base, Di Maggio. Sacrifice, Ryba. Double plays, Sturm, Rizzuto and Sturm; Cronin, Doerr and Foxx. Left on base, New York 6, Boston 9. Base on balls, by Chandler 4, by Branch 3, by Hughson, by Ryba 3. Struck out by Ryba 3. Hits, off Chandler, 8 in 4 1-2 innings; off Branch, 2 in 3 2-3 innings; off Hughson, 2 in 2 1-3 innings; off Ryba, 4 in 6 2-3 innings. Winning pitcher, Ryba. Losing pitcher, Chandler. Time, 2h. 14m. Umpires, Passarella, Basil and Grieve. Attendance, 35,000 (estimated).

Second Game

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Bordagaray, lf	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
Rolfe, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	4	0
Henrich, rf	3	1	2	2	0	0	0
J. Di Maggio, cf	3	0	1	2	3	0	0
Gordon, 2b	4	0	0	0	4	2	0
Rosar, c	4	0	1	2	6	0	0
Rizzuto, ss	4	1	2	3	3	4	2
Sturm, 1b	4	0	1	1	9	0	0
Breuer, p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	33	3	8	11	27	11	2
BOSTON							
D. Di Maggio cf	3	0	1	1	4	0	0
Fox rf	4	0	2	2	1	0	0
Cronin ss	4	0	0	0	2	2	0
Williams lf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	0	2	1	1	0
Foxx 1b	4	0	1	1	7	1	0
Doerr 2b	4	1	1	2	5	2	0
Pytlak c	3†	0	0	0	2	0	0
Harris p	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
*Spence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	1	5	6	27	7	0

*Batted for Harris in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, J. Di Maggio 2. Two-base hits, J. Di Maggio, Rizzuto, Rosar, Doerr. Stolen bases, Rizzuto, Fox. Double plays, Gordon, Rizzuto and Sturm; Cronin, Doerr and Foxx; Doerr and Cronin. Left on base, New York 5, Boston 8. Base on balls, by Breuer 3, by Harris. Struck out, by Breuer 6, by Harris. Hit by pitcher, by Harris (Henrich). Umpires, Basil, Grieve and Passarella. Time, 1h. 59m. Attendance, 34,427.

Braves

Yesterday

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hassett 1b	5	2	3	4	6	0	0
Demaree cf	5	1	1	1	3	0	0
Sisti 3b	3	0	2	2	1	3	0
West lf	4	2	1	1	4	0	0
Waner rf	4	0	2	4	5	0	0
Rowell 2b	3	0	1	1	0	1	0
Miller ss	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Berres c	4	1	1	2	6	0	0
Salvo p	4	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	36	6	11	15	27	7	0
PHILADELPHIA							
Murtaugh 2b	4	0	0	0	6	4	0
Benjamin rf	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Carlin rf	2	0	1	2	0	0	0
Marty cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Etten 1b	4	0	2	4	7	0	0
Litwhiler lf	4	0	0	0	6	1	0
May 3b	4	0	2	2	0	1	0
Bragan ss	3	0	0	0	0	2	1
Warren c	2	0	0	0	6	0	0
S. Johnson p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Mueller	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Podgajny p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melton p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	0	5	8	27	9	1

*Batted for Benjamin in sixth inning.
†Batted for Podgajny in eighth inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Braves	1	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	—6

Runs batted in, Sisti 3, Rowell, Demaree, Waner. Two-base hits, Hassett, Carlin, Berres. Three-base hits, Waner, Etten. Hits, off Johnson, 10 in 7 2-3 innings; off Podgajny, 0 in 1-3 inning; off Melton, 1 in 1 inning. Left on base, Boston 5, Philadelphia 6. Stolen base, Demaree. Sacrifice hit, Sisti. Base on balls, by Salvo, by Podgajny. Struck out, by Salvo 5, by Johnson 4, by Podgajny. Double play, Bragan, Murtaugh and Etten. Losing pitcher, Johnson. Time, 2h. 16m. Umpires, Jorda, Barr and Sears. Attendance 3223.

● BASEBALL ●
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
Ladies' Day
RED SOX vs. WASHINGTON
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Fenway Park

National Archery Meet at Portland

A large gathering of archers from many parts of the country are competing this week on the campus of Reed College, Portland, Ore., for national titles in flight, field and target archery. Among the 155 attending the meet are many former national champions. Ruth Hodgert and Gladys M. Hammer of California; Belvia Carter of Washington; Gilman Keasey and Pat Chambers of Oregon; and Dr. Robert P. Elmer of Pennsylvania. Included among the former champions present also is Fred Folberth of Ohio, the defending junior titleholder.

Particular interest this year among the women is the shooting of the attractive New Jersey entry, Miss Ree Dillinger of Summit, N. J., who swept all records aside in winning the Eastern Archery Association title at Storrs, Conn., and defeated the National Champion, Miss Ann Weber of Bloomfield, N. J., by a wide margin last June. From reports just received from Portland she is finding interesting competition from the Mid-West Champion, Mildred E. Miller of Milwaukee, Wis., who has a 20-point advantage over Miss Dillinger at the completion of the first round. The championship is determined by the total score of the Double National and Double Columbia Rounds.

The standing of the ladies at the end of the first National Round is as follows:

Mildred Miller, Milwaukee, Wis.	727—488
Ree Dillinger, Summit, N. J.	72—468
Vivian Chambers, Portland, Ore.	72—440
Belvia Carter, Tacoma, Wash.	69—431
Gladys M. Hammer, Los Angeles	70—420
Edith Hastings, Muskegon, Mich.	68—414
Ann Halseth, Heppner, Ore.	71—393
M. Thompson, Richmond, Cal.	68—392
Ruth Hodgert, Modesto, Cal.	66—266
Harriet Warnick, Portland, Ore.	66—366

Archers from the East include: Louis C. Smith, Boston, Mass., Secretary of N. A. A.; Dr. Robert P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa., six times former N. A. A. Champion; Harold A. Titcomb, Farmington, Maine, and Vice-President of the Royal Toxophilite Society of Hyde Park, England; Miss Ree Dillinger of Summit, N. J., the 1941 E. A. A. Champion; Richard Nelson of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Paul Corwin, Bethlehem, Pa., and Dan Davis, Jr., of Columbia, S. C. Also attending from the East is Mrs. Chester A. Smith of Pittsburgh, Pa., and W. Burton Wescott of Dover, Mass.

Margaret B. Thompson of Richmond, Calif., who placed 8th in the first National Round won the International Title several years ago in England. Captain C. Hayward Styles of Berkeley, Calif., is attending his fifteenth consecutive tournament. While Dr. Robert P. Elmer is attending his twenty-second. A. J. Michelson of Flint, Mich., is participating. He is the President of the National Field Archery Association. Mr. Titcomb just recently donated to the N. A. A. a beautiful new Challenge Trophy for regional team contests while Mr. Wescott last year was the sponsor of the new "archers emblem" which has proved so popular among the archery fraternity.

The men shoot two York rounds and two American Rounds for the championship which will be decided on Friday of this week.

Walters Buys Bluenose

LUNENBURG, N. S. (CP)—The Bluenose, international racing champion of the fishing schooners, has been bought by Capt. Angus Walters, who piloted her to victory in many a race against United States challengers.

An International Flavor

By a Staff Photographer

Sailing Off Marblehead

On the port tack after the start, part of the International One Design fleet heads westward on the beat to windward. But unlike Horace Greeley's advice, "Go West Young Man," the play was to the eastward as Dick Pierce, sailing Arthur Poor's Woodcock, found out as he copped this particular race in yesterday's Boston Yacht Club day of Marblehead Race Week.

Karshick Series Co-Features Corinthian Opener at 'Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 7—Almost out of focus in Marblehead's busy race week is the Karshick Trophy series for the Manchester 18-footers and I Class, being held in conjunction with the 50th running of the classic here.

This afternoon as the Corinthian Yacht Club opened its three-day series to conclude race week activities for another year, the third and final race of the Manchester-I Class championship was being held.

As the 10 craft—largest number in many years for this class—battled for position and points, an 18-year-old skipper, Doug Russell making his debut in this streamlined class was tied for the lead with one of the top skippers in Massachusetts Bay yachting circles, Johnny McAleer.

Former Junior

Doug just stepped out of junior ranking last year, and formerly sailed Radio Class boats, a 16-foot knockabout in Boston Bay. But this year, along with his sister and father, who is getting his first taste of salt this season, they pole vaulted into the Machester Is. And Doug's record this year has been remarkable.

At the help of Nipper, formerly owned by Leslie Rawding, young Russell has won more than his share of victories. And this week at Marblehead, in new surroundings and with more boats in the competition than ever before, his record is most impressive.

Yesterday, in the second race of the Karshick series and in a single trophy-winning encounter under the colors of the Boston Yacht Club, Russell managed a two-minute margin over McAleer sailing Don MacIntosh's Speedy. It evened the point standing for today's finale, inasmuch as the order was reversed in Tuesday's race.

Tecumseh Scalps

Another noteworthy triumph was headlined by Harty Sass sailing John Dexter's Indian Class, Tecumseh. After mooring since Saturday's win, Tecumseh hit the trails again and yesterday turned in a hull-down victory over George Scigliano's Suzi and Chick Graf's Lark.

John Lawrence returned to his familiar winning ways by topping this year's Thirty skipper, Linc Davis. Lawrence's Moose had a close "squeak" on Roulette, with Dan Watson's Lill Singva third.

Arthur Santry, Jr., made it two straight in the combined Qs and Eight Meters. And Francis Welch brought in Evanthia for the M-B Class silverware, Walter Bell's Chinook in second berth.

Kirkland Stars

Robert Kirkland, a surprise performer a year ago here, continued to prove Marblehead is his port by taking the competitive Star Class into camp with Tartan. The Boston Bay skipper had but 10 seconds on John Sprague's Lucky Me, another surprise Star. Favorite Johnny Arms dropped to fourth.

The Adams Class found William Rice's Quad from Hingham receiving the gunfire, over C. Willis Garey's Claire 11.

The Triangle Class summary was quite shaken up with Edward French's Flirt gaining top honors, and Ellbridge Sale's Steb in second. Clint McKim seems to be picking up his former Town Class success in the National One-Tens now, with another first recorded yesterday. A new place performer was Off Call, owned by Clarke Staples.

New Hex

A Lynn Hustler paved the way in the Massachusetts Bay Hustler Class. Albert Davis' Hex was first over Robert Clancy's Squantum Hustler, Beaver.

John Homan was a new winner in the Yankee Dories bringing his Husky Dory in with a minute margin on Charles Martin's veteran Louise.

Winchester's top fresh water skipper continues to dominate the International Snipe field. Richard Merrow, New England champion, tillered Donald Duck through the winning zephyrs, with another Winchester skipper, Donald Simonds, in second berth.

Moore Drops

Tuesday's leader, Harrington Moore, dropped to fifth in the Comets yesterday as Fred Reding's Red West caught the cannon celebration.

Other leaders yesterday: Russell and Eleanor Monaghan's WHIP in the Radios; Shaughnessy brothers' Parna again in the Winabouts; the protested Retep owned by Earl Garcelon in the Town Class; and Walker Wheeler's Marauder in Class O.

* * *

Corinthian continues the sponsorship of race week tomorrow, and Saturday is the finale. In case of ties or postponements, race-offs will be held Sunday.

* * *

Boston Yacht Club's diamond anniversary celebration attracted a total of 396 craft, only four less than a year ago. Typically Boston, bright skies and fair winds brought out the largest flotilla of the week.

* * *

President Crawford Ferguson of the Adams Class announces that this year's Quincy Challenge Cup boasts five challengers to the throne occupied by Clint Ferguson's Breezin' Thru of the Squantum Yacht Club. Skipper Clint will be unable to defend his title, inasmuch as he is now tillering in the Navy. The series starts Tuesday at Squantum.

* * *

Challenges have been received by Carl Smelzer's Little Mischief of Scituate, Bill Rice's Quad of Hingham, Harold Brooks' Inishowen IV of Wessagussett, and C. Willis Garey's Claire II, of Quincy.

W. A. D.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

New York at Boston.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Detroit at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Washington.

National League

Pittsburgh at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
(Only games scheduled.)

Tomorrow

American League

Washington at Boston.
Chicago at St. Louis.
New York at Philadelphia (night).
(Only games scheduled.)

National League

Boston at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
Philadelphia at New York.
(Only games scheduled.)

Contests for 'World' Title Lack Color of Former Days

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Had Ben Hogan, Byron Nelson, or Sam Snead won the P. G. A. golf championship this year and a match been arranged between any one of that trio and Craig Wood, winner of the 1941 national open, widely publicized as emblematic of the world's championship for the current year, general interest in the match undoubtedly would have been much greater than in the 72-hole match between Wood and Vic Ghezzi which Wood won so handily.

Their match did not arouse anything like the nation-wide interest that pertained to the affair between Gene Sarazen and Walter Hagen back in 1922, when Sarazen held both the national open and P. G. A. titles and Hagen the British open title, along with the fact Hagen also had taken on Abe Mitchell, admittedly the greatest British match player of that time, and downed him 2 and 1 in a 72-hole encounter over there. This was a match that had some repercussions over the fact that Hagen, four down in the first 36 holes, kept Mitchell waiting an hour for the start of their second day's play, which, as the British writers charged, had Mitchell anxious and excited.

At the time of the Sarazen-Hagen set-to, both had many partisan supporters. Hagen was accounted the greatest match player of the era. Sarazen had caught the public fancy through his supreme performances in the open and the P. G. A., emerging from comparative obscurity to take his place among the greats. The golfing public had still fresh in memory the manner in which he had started the final round of the open four strokes behind Bobby Jones, a stroke behind Hagen, and had reeled off a superlative 68 at Skokie to leave those two, John Black and "Wild Bill" Melhorn behind in the final surge for the title, and then followed by winning the P. G. A.

Sarazen Challenges

The first half of that hectic Sarazen-Hagen match was played on the tough Oakmont course in the Pittsburgh district and Hagen gained a 2-up lead before "the greatest crowd that ever trod the course," as the report went at that time, even though a national amateur had been staged on the same layout three years earlier. Sarazen, as the sensational youngster who was challenging the supremacy of the Great Hagen, in what was termed a "world series of golf," had the gallery with him, sometimes partisan beyond the bounds of recognized golf etiquette; but Hagen, genuine sportsman, only smiled good naturedly. They each scored 150 medal for the 72 holes, but the margin at match play was Hagen's by the aforesaid 2 up.

Then they packed their bags and headed for the Westchester-Biltmore, at Rye, N. Y., for the second 36 holes, where Sarazen in the first nine holes—played in a mist which later turned into a downpour—had converted his 2 down into 2 up, and finished the morning round 1 up. Whatever chance Hagen may have had in the home stretch went glimmering when Sarazen banged a second shot home at the 456-yard 12th and rammed the putt home for what then was an eagle 3, to go 2 up, a habit of his throughout his long and brilliant career in competition.

What Do They Prove

Hagen, by and large, has participated in more of these world-supremacy matches than anybody else, but what they actually prove is another matter. The great "Haig" astonished everybody, probably including himself, by defeating Bobby Jones 12 up and 11 to play in a 72-hole match in early 1926—after which Jones went on to win the British and United States open titles. Two years later Hagen was given a terrific walloping in England by Archie Compston, 18 down and 17 to play in 36 holes, only to win the British open two weeks later at Sandwich, England.

'Way, way back, when golf hardly was known in this country, or barely in its infancy, "big money" matches were common in the British Isles, "big money" in those days a matter of a hundred pounds, or the equivalent of five hundred dollars in American money. One of the leading lights was Davie Brown, winner of the British open at Musselburgh, tied for our national open in 1903.

"Big" Matches

In the far-back days of British golf, a big match evidently was a war of strategy and tactics beyond anything of modern times, as exemplified in a match between Brown and Ben Sayres, runner-up in the British open of 1888 and a good man in any "money" match. Sayres was a master of strategy and one of his favorite tricks was that of trying to work on an opponent by dilatory tactics, such as walking ahead a hundred yards or more from his ball ostensibly to look over the ground for an approach, but in reality to get his opponent on edge.

Davie Brown was well aware of these propensities of his opponent and prepared for them. He had a friend go along with a camp stool and a newspaper. When Sayres pulled the stunt of walking ahead, Davie would ensconce himself just off the green with his newspaper and keep on reading until Ayers, waiting and waiting and getting more exasperated, had to go over and tap Brown upon the shoulder and tell him it was his turn to play. Davie would look up sort of surprised, and murmur something like, "Oh, you've played?" Folding his paper very deliberately, just as deliberately walking over to his ball, he would take plenty of time sizing up his shot. Finally he would play. His little act so upset Sayres that victory for Brown was routine and substantial.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Williams	295	77	119	21	76	.403
Cronin	349	68	113	7	59	.324
Fox	113	13	36	0	14	.319
Foxx	327	67	96	16	70	.294
Peacock	167	15	48	0	24	.287
Tabor	340	43	95	13	80	.279
Di Maggio	400	85	111	5	29	.278
Finney	375	63	103	3	33	.275
Pytlak	232	21	61	1	27	.263
Doerr	309	40	81	11	55	.262
Newsome	145	16	38	1	11	.228
Spence	168	19	38	2	23	.226
Carey	12	4	1	0	2	.083

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVG.
Cooney	306	33	98	0	15	.320
Moore	273	31	76	4	30	.278
Waner	174	21	48	1	24	.276
Sisti	334	45	92	1	37	.275
Rowell	362	39	98	4	41	.271
Hassett	237	36	63	0	11	.266
West	328	46	87	8	46	.265
Demaree	58	10	14	1	6	.241
Masi	129	13	32	2	15	.248
Roberge	17	2	4	0	5	.235
Miller	378	35	84	6	47	.222
Montgomery	22	0	4	0	0	.182
Berres	173	13	30	0	12	.173
Gremp	34	1	3	0	3	.088

Rival Fathers Set to Drop Hostilities Next Week End

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

They were rivals years ago as professional baseball players and lately they have been rivals as golfers, but next week if things work out right they will drop their usual roles and become partners on the links.

They are Judge Joseph W. Monahan of Belmont and Thomas J. Leonard of Nashua, N. H., whose rivalry in athletics extends over a period of 30 years. It is rivalry that has even been taken up by their sons, yet it is one which is so friendly that it will be set aside one week from tomorrow when the two play as partners in the Manchester, N. H., four-ball golf tournament.

Monahans Win

The pact was made last night at the Winchester Country Club, where the judge and his son, Joe, Jr., had just been presented the trophy proper and two smaller replicas for winning their third father-and-son tournament. Their first-day 74 had withstood first an assault by Tom and his son, Dick, and then a second attack by Tom with his other son, Tom, Jr. The first Leonard duo scored a 75, and the second a 76.

Leonard, a Nashua attorney, extended the invitation to play at Manchester to the Middlesex jurist, who accepted immediately, then thought of a tentative engagement. "If I can postpone that other engagement," he said, "you can rest assured I will be there."

For the records, the Monahans are the first team in the 23-year history of the tournament to win the Bowl three times. They won previously in 1938 and '39, losing out to the Tom Leonards last year. The Belmont team also won the trophies in the class for fathers playing with sons under 12 in earlier years. First net in the tournament was taken by J. H. and Richard Sturtevant of Needham, whose 79-61 broke the former net record by two strokes. The father-and-son-under-12 class was taken by the Johnny Nies of United Shoe with an 85-71. The Leonards won two prizes—second gross, and the award for the father playing with two sons.

Digging Divots

According to Tommy Leonard, Jr., he and his brother hope to become Army air instructors. . . If Dickie is deferred to finish his CAA course, Tommy plans to quit his law course at the University of Virginia and pal along with Dick. . . . Both have 60 hours now and have private licenses to fly. . . They need 20 hours more to finish their present air course at Nashua. . . After that they must take a 140-hour course to get their navigation certificate, which means they can fly anything anywhere, that course to be followed by a 25-hour refresher course. . . This will make them instructors.

* * *

Tom Leonard, Sr., had quite a full schedule on his hands today. . . A member of New Hampshire's Tramway Commission, he was due to hike seven miles up Mt. Sunapee—carrying his lunch—and inspect the mountain for a proposed tramway and extended ski trails . . . Then he was to hike down again, and write a report for the Legislature.

* * *

The tournament yesterday attracted 63 teams, making the two-day total 134 . . . This is seven more than last year and according to Chairman Harry McGrath indicates an upswing which may carry the event back to the days when 200 or so competed . . . Also next year will see the start of a special flight for grandfathers playing with grandsons.

* * *

Judge Monahan's Swedish maid greeted him at the door Tuesday evening with an almost pained expression. "Yudge," she asked hesitantly, "have you brought home two more?" The Monahans already had four bowls—two for each victory—and two more means more silver to clean. She really wasn't disturbed though. She would clean 100 gladly if the "yudge" could bring home the trophies.

Eastern Play Attracts Best Of 'Outsiders'

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 7 (AP)—The Eastern grass court tennis championships attracted what probably was the best field of any tourney this season and the spectators are beginning to wonder why the name of the event hasn't been changed.

The nearest thing to an easterner in the men's singles field is Frankie Parker, who is registered from Spring Lake, N. J., although he hailed from Milwaukee originally and lives in California in the winter. The women can do a little better, what with Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke, a Brookline, Mass., girl, and Hope Knowles, of Philadelphia, still holding out against six Californians.

Bobby Riggs, top seeded in the men's division, now lists himself as coming from Clinton, S. C., because of his connection with Presbyterian College. Bill Talbert, Cincinnati, Bitsy Grant, Atlanta, National Champion Don McNeill, Oklahoma City, and Wayne Sabin, Reno, Nev., also are around to show that tennis isn't entirely a California game. Of course, Riggs and Sabin both are ex-Californians and they'll be trying to eliminate each other in one of today's top quarterfinal matches.

It took a couple of upsets to get Talbert and Grant into the quarter-finals. The Cincinnati youngster, playing in the best form he has shown this year, caught eighth-seeded Gardnar Mulloy of Coral Gables, Fla., on an off day yesterday and beat him, 6—0, 6—4. Grant out-steadied Jack Kramer of Los Angeles, ranked sixth, 6—4, 6—4. They may not get past today's matches, for Talbert faces McNeill, who apparently is nearing last year's championship form, and Grant meets Parker, a vastly improved player this season.

B. U. Appoints Peterson

Russell E. Peterson, head coach of three major sports and Director of Athletics at American International College for the past eight years, joined the Boston University Athletic Department yesterday as varsity line coach in football, according to an announcement made jointly by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of the University, and Dr. John M. Harmon, Director of Athletics.

The newest addition to the football coaching staff succeeds Al Kawal, who has moved to Michigan State. This appointment is the result of months of study in which candidates from all over the country were surveyed. Peterson fulfilled every qualification and was highly recommended by Maj. L. B. "Pat" Hanley, head coach of football.

The newcomer to the B. U. staff was graduated from Springfield College in 1932 where he was an outstanding lineman and baseball star. In his sophomore year the Gymnasts had a great season in which they lost only one game and that was to a good Harvard team. They rolled up 311 points during that campaign and Peterson played so important a role in the drive that he was named All-New England guard.

After his graduation in 1932, Russ was assistant coach at Springfield Trade for one year. He was then offered the job of building athletics at A. I. C. Slowly but surely he built sports until American International has taken rank with the top flight small colleges in the East.

Last year the Aces lost only two games. His football record for the past three years has been most creditable. In baseball his teams have lost only four games in the last three years and in basketball his squads have always gone better than even. In fact, none of his clubs have dropped below .500 for the past three years.

Donelli Signed

The 1941 Eastern All-Star football team is the biggest group physically ever recruited for the annual football game. However, Jim Crowley, of Fordham, its coach, is capable of coming up with something besides big men. He proved this when he announced that Allan Donelli, Duquesne, and brother of Aldo Donelli, Duke coach, has been selected for the All-Star football team. He will report with the rest of the squad at New York Military Academy, Aug 12, to train for the sixth annual tussle with the Giants in the Polo Grounds the night of Wednesday, Sept. 3.

Olneyville Star Will Seek Third Swimming Title

William Despres of the Olneyville Boys' Club, who recently added the N. E. senior 100-meter freestyle championship to the 220-yard crown he won a year ago, will seek a third freestyle title Sunday at Onset. The N. E. senior 440-yard freestyle event is one of five championships that will be decided at the annual meet that the Onset Chamber of Commerce is staging, in conjunction with the Boston Swimming Association and the Development Committee of the N. E. A. A. A. U.

Despres will be one of three Olneyville boys bidding for the quarter-mile title. The others will be John O'Conner and Leo Gannon. Anthony Soltysiak will also be a title contender, but his bid will come in the N. E. senior 220-yard breaststroke event.

Other Olneyville entries will be: Dan Gooden and James Phelan, 50-yard freestyle Class B: Despres, Soltysiak and Joe Backlowski, 100-yard freestyle.

Defenders Pace Essex Four-Ball

Defending Champions Private Walter Whitehead of Camp Edwards and Dick Johnson of Tedesco paced the field through the first round of the annual invitation four-ball tournament at Essex yesterday by defeating Bill Alexander and Charlie White of Bass Rocks 7 and 5. For the 13 holes they played the defenders were four under par.

Johnny Chase of The Country Club, former Harvard hockey captain, highlighted the day's play by scoring a sub-par 70 on his own ball as he and his partner, Ted Learnard, former Dartmouth hockey leader, defeated Harvey Bundy, Jr., and E. T. Hall of Essex 7 and 5.

Sixteen teams entered the second round today.

Texas to Have Two Professional Hockey Teams in American Association League

Leahy Favors No-Tie Grid Games in Lone Star State

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—It is still too warm in Texas to begin thinking about football, and sports fans are looking around for something cool to talk about.

The most appropriate thing they can find is ice hockey. In the past, Texas and ice hockey have been as far apart as San Francisco and New York, for the simple reason there is no nature-made ice in Texas, except on occasions in the Panhandle, and therefore virtually no hockey players. What few there are learned the game in the North and drifted to the Lone Star State to settle down.

But this year Texans are scheduled to see some big-time ice hockey and are anxiously awaiting the newly-found sport. Dallas and Fort Worth have gained admission to the American Association and the two Texas teams are slated to begin play in November along with the six other teams in the loop, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City and Tulsa.

Houston Applied

Houton wants to join the league, but application was made too late for admission this season. It is probable Texas will have its third representative in the league in 1942, and by 1943, possibly four, San Antonio being the other interested city.

Ice hockey is not exactly new to Texans. For the past several years there have been small leagues in Dallas, Houston, San Antonio and Fort Worth, but the game has been on a small, amateur scale. The players were amateurs or semi-professionals. The rinks in Texas were constructed more for ice skaters than ice hockey games, but they can and have been converted into ice hockey rinks.

Treat for Texans

George O. Higgins of Minneapolis, president of the American Association, was in Texas recently arranging for the entry of the two new teams into the league. He predicted Texas fans, a great majority of whom know very little about the game, will like the sport once they learn it.

"It's the fastest sport in the world and the rules are easy to learn," he said.

He brought the news that the New York Rangers of the National League and Buffalo in the American League are interested in making a tie-in with one or both of the Texas clubs, either a working agreement or linking the clubs in their farm systems.

* * *

Frank Leahy, new Notre Dame coach, on a recent coast-to-coast broadcast (Bing Crosby), contributed what he believed was an unusual morsel of football information. In Texas, he said, there is no such thing as a tie football game. He indicated college conferences over the country should look into the Texas system.

Elimination of tie games is nothing new to Texas. The Interscholastic League, which governs high school sports, adopted a system several years ago which eliminated the deadlocks because they became so numerous in high school play. The Southwest Conference, composed of six Texas universities and colleges and the University of Arkansas, does not have such a system, there being no necessity.

In the high school league there are approximately 400 football teams divided into four loops, the classification dependent upon enrollment. In the top class, composed of about 100 high school teams, are six conferences. The conference winners play each other until a champion is determined. The championship game is played Christmas Day.

If a way had not been found to eliminate tie games, the high school teams would still be playing off deadlocked games through April. So to limit the football season the Interscholastic League worked out a method to overcome the deadlocks. It works in this way: If at the end of a game, the score is tied, penetrations beyond a certain yard-line in enemy territory are counted. The yard line chosen is usually the 30-yard line. If one team makes three penetrations beyond that line, and the opponents two, the official score is 6-to-6, team one declared winner, 3 penetrations to 2. In case the penetrations are even, first downs are counted. There have been several cases where it has been necessary to go to this length. **J. H.**

Brooklyn Bounces Back To National League Lead

By the Associated Press

Somebody always is rocking the boat in the National League. The boys ride along on an even keel for a couple of days and then, just when the fans take a deep breath of satisfaction, the scene starts changing. Today the Brooklyn Dodgers have bounced back into first place with a six-game winning streak and a margin of three percentage points over the St. Louis Cardinals, while the Pittsburgh Pirates, yesterday nine games out of first place, today are only eight away.

The Cardinals backed out of the scene by losing a 5-1 struggle to the Cincinnati Reds, whose southpaw star, Johnny Vander Meer, limited the Cards to eight hits, fanned nine and walked seven.

Homer Decides

The important factor, however, was a three-run homer in the third inning by Mike McCormick. It was the first one a Cincinnati player had hit since July 20, and the only home runs the Reds have collected since July 4 have been three by this same Mike McCormick, who was hitting an even .100 up till June 19.

With the score of Cincinnati's conquest posted on the big black board in the Polo Grounds, the Dodgers stormed out in front of 52,791 New York fans last night and downed the Giants 3-1.

Dolph Camilli hit his 20th home run in the second inning and after that the game was a pitching duel between Kirby Higbe and Carl Hubbell. Higbe, in winning his 15th game, the most victories by any National League pitcher this year, allowed just four hits and had a shutout until a homer by Babe Young tied the score in the seventh.

Hubbell Loses

Finally in the ninth inning the irrepressible Dodgers broke through Hubbell's masterful hurling for the deciding runs. Joe Medwick doubled, Dixie Walker tripled and Jimmy Wasdell singled. This was enough to send the Giants crashing to their 14th defeat in 16 games.

The Pirates achieved their fifth straight and 17th triumph in 20 games by overwhelming the Chicago Cubs 13-3. The Buccaneers belted 13 hits, one of which was a home run by Pitcher Truett (Rip) Sewell, who coasted to victory.

Five-hit hurling by Manny Salvo brought the Boston Braves a 6-0 shutout against the Phillies in another night game. It was Salvo's third victory of the season, all against the tailenders. For six innings Si Johnson matched him with two-hit pitching, but the Braves bashed Si off the mound with four runs in the seventh.

The New York Yankees divided a double-header with the Boston Red Sox, but still managed to increase their big American League lead by a half game through Cleveland's loss to Detroit.

Tex Hughson and Mike Ryba held the Yanks to six hits in the first game, two of them homers by Joe Di Maggio and Joe Gordon, as the Red Sockers smashed to a 6-3 victory. Hughson hurt his arm in the third inning and Ryba finished to take credit for the victory. In the nightcap Marvin Breuer held Boston to five hits and Di Maggio doubled two runs across in the sixth inning for the margin of a 3-1 triumph.

The Detroit Tigers scored 11 runs in one tremendous third inning explosion to beat the Indians 11-3. The big rally, tying an American League record, brought 17 Tigers to bat before they were stopped. Charley Gehringer singled with the bases loaded, Barney McCosky tripled for two runs and Pinky Higgins homered for a couple more. Then there was some miscellaneous scoring.

The St. Louis Browns made use of a five-run fourth inning to take the first game of their doubleheader from the Chicago White Sox 9-6, but Lefty Thornton Lee came back with a six-hit pitching job to give the Sox the second, 5-2.

Washington whipped the Philadelphia Athletics 5-1 in a night game. Dutch Leonard pitched eight-hit ball and was backed with an extra base attack that included three triples and a pair of doubles.

Blue Water Medal To the Royal C. C.

By the Associated Press

London

The Cruising Club of America has given the Blue Water Medal for 1940 to the Royal Cruising Club of Great Britain in tribute to the valor of British yachtsmen in the withdrawal from Dunkirk last year.

Capt. C. Lockwood, Naval attache of the United States Embassy, made the presentation.

Cubs Sign Cuyler

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Cubs announce that Hazen (Kiki) Cuyler, manager of the Chattanooga Southern Association club, has been signed as a coach.

Cuyler, Cub star of several years ago, will report Saturday. He replaces Charles Grimm, who left the Cubs in June to manage the Milwaukee American Association club.

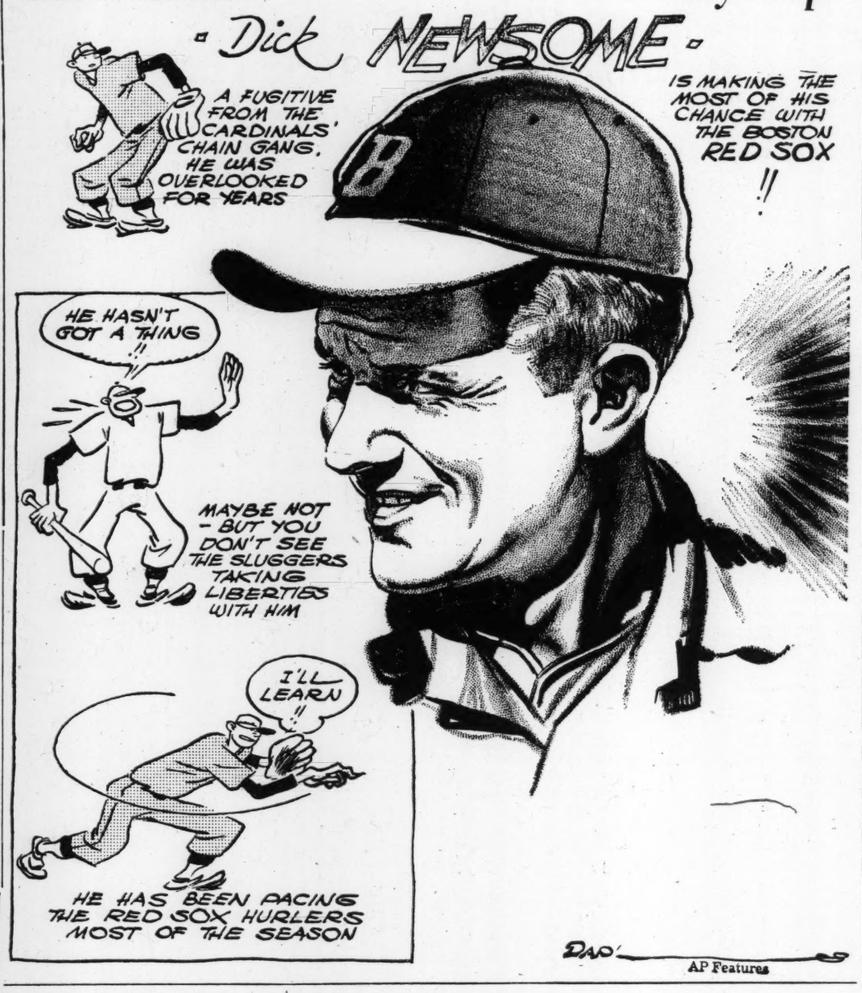
National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	65	36	.644	
St. Louis	66	37	.641	
Pittsburgh	56	43	.566	8
Cincinnati	54	47	.535	11
New York	46	50	.479	16
Chicago	45	57	.441	20½
Boston	43	57	.430	21½
Philadelphia	26	74	.260	38½

Results Aug. 6

Boston 6, Philadelphia 0.
Brooklyn 3, New York 1.
Cincinnati 5, St. Louis 1.
Pittsburgh 13, Chicago 2.

Rare Rookie —By Pap'


"Dick NEWSOME"
A FUGITIVE FROM THE CARDINALS' CHAIN GANG, HE WAS OVERLOOKED FOR YEARS
IS MAKING THE MOST OF HIS CHANCE WITH THE BOSTON RED SOX !!
HE HASN'T GOT A THING !!
MAYBE NOT - BUT YOU DON'T SEE THE SLUGGERS TAKING LIBERTIES WITH HIM
I'LL LEARN !!
HE HAS BEEN PACING THE RED SOX HURLERS MOST OF THE SEASON
PAP'
AP Features

Californians Defend Their 'Net' Laurels

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 7 (AP)—California, home of good tennis players, defended its laurels today in the quarter-finals of the boys' and juniors' national tennis tournament.

The far west's chances of carrying off the junior crown rode with a trio of ranking youths, but the middle west, Chicago in particular, provided the most potent threat.

Two Californians, Bobby Falkenburg of Hollywood, the defending titleholder, and Don Harris of Los Angeles, ranked No. 3, were favored in quarter-final scrambles for the boys' diadem. In the semi-finals of the boys' doubles, the west met the Pacific coast and two easterners opposed a southerner and an Indianan.

Gardner Larned, Chicago No. 1 junior, met Budge Patty, No. 5, of Los Angeles; Jimmy Evert, Chicago, No. 3, took on Harry Likas, No. 6, San Francisco; Bill Vogt, No. 4, Philadelphia, played Harry Buttimer, No. 12, of San Francisco, and Victor Seixas, No. 2, Philadelphia, matched strokes with Bob Smidl. No. 9, River Forest, Ill.

Two unseeded boys fought their way into the quarter-finals of that division. They were Dick Randall of Oak Park, Ill., and Henri Salaun of Dover, Mass.

Falkenburg was expected to have little trouble with Sam Handel, No. 6, of Philadelphia, while Jack Tuero, seeded second, of New Orleans, was favored over Salaun. Harris was matched against Randall, and Charles Tichenor, No. 4, of Indianapolis, met Charles Oliver, No. 8, of Perth Amboy, N. J.

In the boys' doubles Falkenburg and Harris were pitted against two Texans, Emil Martinez of San Antonio and Felix Kelly of Robstown. Tuero teamed with Tichenor against Oliver and Henry Osten of Garden City, N. Y.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Siebert Listened to Frisch

Two years ago while Frankie Frisch was broadcasting the home games of the Braves and Red Sox in Boston, he talked with Dick Siebert on one of his pre-game pilgrimages to the visiting dugout at Fenway Park. At the time Dick was still fighting for a regular job under Connie Mack and the American League pitchers looked a lot tougher than they had in the minors. The rookie's fielding was first class, but his hits were not dropping.

"I'm thinking of quitting baseball," Siebert told Frisch. "Why knock around in the minors for a few years and then have to go out and look for a job? I'll be better off if I do my looking while I'm still young."

"I wouldn't be in too much of a hurry," said Frankie, who had been watching the young first sacker from the radio booth atop the grandstand roof. "How many guys come into this league and hit right away? You can count them on your fingers. Take a little time to think it over. My advice is, give it a longer fling — maybe for another year. After that if you feel the same way, then quit."

Siebert took the Fordham Flash's advice and today is right up there among the leading first basemen and hitters.

* * *

Somebody asked Ted Williams when he first discovered he could hit.

"It was so long ago I can't remember," answered the young Red Sox slugger. "The first time I ever picked up a bat, I guess. Aw, I always could hit.

"I hit in grammar school and in junior high," Williams went on. "Nobody ever told me how. I just walked up there and took my cuts. When I first joined the San Diego club I wondered how they ever hit batting practice pitching. I didn't do much at first, but gradually began to catch on. However, I didn't really get ahead and stay ahead of those pitchers until I landed in Minneapolis a couple of years later. Boy, then I really started to tee off!" Ted concluded with a grin.

* * *

When the Yankees opened the season against Washington on April 14th, Joe McCarthy had Sturm, Gordon, Rizzuto and Rolfe around the infield, Henrich, Di Maggio and Keller on the picket line, and Bill Dickey behind the bat. It is interesting to note that today the Yanks are leading the parade with the same line-up.

In between, of course, was McCarthy's experiment with Gordon on first base and Gerry Priddy, one half of the kid combination from Kansas City, at second. When the most envied manager in baseball finally went back to his original plan, he shook up the batting order. Rizzuto was dropped from the lead-off spot to eighth and Dickey changed places with Gordon—Bill sixth and Joe seventh. The middle of the Yankee order still has Henrich, Di Maggio and Keller walking up to the plate in turn.

With one exception, the Cardinals have stayed with their opening-day line-up. Ernie Koy was in left field when Billy Southworth faced the Reds on April 15. Now Johnny Hopp, one of the new stars of the National League, is patroling the territory beyond shortstop and third base.

The Dodgers have not been so fortunate. They opened their flag drive with Medwick, Walker and Waner in the outfield, reading from left to right. Reiser has replaced Walker, and Waner, now with the Braves, was soon benched. Leo Durocher tried both Kampouris and Coscarart at second base, but wasn't happy until he had bought Billy Herman from the Cubs.

Briggs Speaks

DETROIT (AP)—Owner Walter O. Briggs of the Detroit Tigers ended official silence over rumors of the replacement of Manager Del Baker by announcing that no decision on the matter would be made until the season ends.

Prominently mentioned as successors to Baker have been Jimmy Dykes, Chicago White Sox manager, and Steve O'Neill, Tiger coach.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	71	34	.676	
Cleveland	58	44	.569	11½
Boston	53	49	.520	16½
Chicago	50	53	.485	20
Philadelphia	48	54	.471	21½
Detroit	48	56	.462	22½
St. Louis	41	60	.406	28
Washington	40	59	.404	28

Results Aug. 6

Boston 6, New York 3.
New York 3, Boston 1.
Washington 5, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 9, Chicago 6.
Chicago 5, St. Louis 2.
Detroit 11, Cleveland 2.

Macdonald Released

AMSTERDAM, N. Y. (AP)—Torbett Macdonald, former Harvard University halfback and outfielder, has been given his unconditional release by Amsterdam of the Canadian-American League.

Skeet Record Books Heading Toward a Complete Revision

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 7 (AP)—Intent on rewriting the entire record book after setting four new marks and tying two others in six attempts yesterday, the country's leading shotgun shooters were set today for another six-title joust in the seventh annual national skeet championships.

Up for decision over the 12-field layout, biggest in national tourney history, were the all-gauge junior and sub-junior competitions, the former for youths under 17 and the latter for those under 13; and the 20-gauge events for men, women, professionals and families, the latter a two-person team event made up of father-son, father-daughter, husband-wife, sister-brother, etc.

Although he isn't expected to take the top spot, 10-year-old Joe Devers of Dayton, Ohio, youngest entrant in this year's tourney, will be the object of many eyes during the sub-junior race.

Moving Up

William Handy of Bridgeport, Conn., last year's sub-junior king with 90 of 100, moves up to the junior class this season, while Otis L. Baldridge, Jr., of Terre Haute, Ind., winner of the junior laurels with 97 of 100, climbs to the senior division, leaving the youngster events wide open.

Bob and Gifford Parker of Tulsa, Okla., who cracked 198 of 200 to take the family title in 1940, will defend their crown, with Bob also seeking his second-straight men's 20-gauge championship.

Defending Title

Patricia Laursen, the Akron, Ohio, miss whose opening day performance was far under par, defends the women's championship, with Leslie Webb of Richmond, Va., attempting to retain his professional title.

Yesterday's opening barrage saw six new champions enthroned. Alex Kerr, sporting goods store proprietor from Beverly Hills, Calif., cracked 99 of 100 to take the men's sub-small gauge title.

Mrs. M. L. Smythe of Aurora, Ohio, won the women's title in the same .410 gauge event with 89 of 100, while Grant Ilseng of Chicago, using mail order house ammunition, made it three straight records by breaking the professional mark by four targets with 96.

Perfect Score

W. C. Perdue, University of Alabama graduate from Mobile, broke the day's only perfect 100 in the small gauge (28 gauge or smaller), winning the men's event and tying the record.

A. R. Crosby of Traverse City, Mich., with 97 of 100, tied the old mark in taking the professional championship, while Diana Dolling of Greenwich, Conn., and Mrs. Smythe, defending feminine champion, broke the old mark by one with 93, Miss Dolling cracking 25 more in shootoff to take Mrs. Smythe's place as queen.

Entries Low For Amateur Links Event

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—The 45th amateur championship of the United States Golf Association, which will be played Aug. 25-30 at the Omaha Field Club, has attracted only 643 entries — a fact which may be significant to the people who hold the mortgages on a lot of golf clubs.

This total is the smallest, with one exception, since 1933. There was a drop in 1937 from the record 1,118 to 619 but the main reason was that the tourney was played at Portland, Ore., and most eastern golfers thought that was too far away. Since 1938, the figures have been dwindling steadily.

Publinx Popular

At the same time, the public links tournament sponsored by the U. S. G. A. has become increasingly popular, with a total entry of about 2,000 this year. These figures seem to bear out the trend observed elsewhere, away from the expensive private clubs toward the pay-as-you-play courses. The amateur, with a few exceptions, is restricted to players from U. S. G. A. member clubs.

The association this year invited the quarter-finalists in the publinx event to enter and two of them did: William M. Welch, Jr., of Houston, Texas, and Arthur Pomy of Detroit. Two other outsiders are Mario Gonzalez, a Brazilian who was 1940 amateur and open champion of Argentina, and his traveling companion, Dr. Walter C. Ratto.

Although the number of entries was smaller than usual, the list still is big enough to provide for sectional qualifying rounds in 28 locations to eliminate all but the 150 who will start at Omaha. The first will be played at Denver next Monday and the rest the following Thursday.

Exemptions

With six ex-champions and one soldier on the exempt list, 636 players will be shooting for 143 qualifying places next week. Charley Yates of Atlanta, former British amateur champion, received the benefit of the exemption offered to servicemen golfers. Dick Chapman, last year's winner; Chick Evans, a two-time champion; Johnny Fischer, Johnny Goodman, Willie Turnesa, and Marvin (Bud) Ward complete the exempt list.

The biggest district delegation is that of Chicago, where 82 entries will shoot for 18 qualifying places next week. Omaha with 73 entries and 16 places and New York with 71 entries and 14 places are the other major qualifying centers.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Crowd of 59,997, celebrating Mel Ott night, saw Dodgers whip Giants 8—4 and reduce Cincinnati's lead to five games.

Snavely to Have Able Staff Of Assistant Grid Coaches

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Carl Snavely who has been most successful in recent years in bringing Cornell football teams to championship heights is going to have the opportunity of directing a group of All-Stars in their efforts to defeat the National Football League champions, the Chicago Bears. He has a staff made up of Fritz Crisler of Michigan, Lynn Waldorf of Northwestern, Homer Norton of Texas A. & M. and Orin Hollingbery of Washington State.

When the Chicago Bears won the league title by that tremendous score of 73 to 0, they became a "wonder" team. The glamour of that title is so strong that the demand for tickets for the game on August 28 not only assures a sell out but right now tickets are practically all sold out.

There is another angle to this wonder team status of the Bears. It is the problem the All-Star coaches will have bringing their team to the belief that the Bears can be defeated and that the team led by Tom Harmon is just the one to do it. The team made up of the assembled stars probably will not be the smooth functioning group that the National League champions are, but they will make up for that in individual brilliance. Added to that will be the old "college try."

Seventy boys from all sections of the country have been invited to the squad. This large number gives the All-Star coaching staff the opportunity of frequent substitutions. The boys will be playing their last football in most cases and so will give unsparingly of their abilities. They will meet for the first time as a team next Sunday when they arrive in Evanston where they will train.

* * *

Now that we are back in the football months (June and July are about the only ones that are not) we might again tell you that in the Big Ten it looks like Minnesota favored to win with Indiana and Purdue right in there. It also looks like the fans are stronger than ever for it, for already the sale of season tickets is ahead of last year, in some cases up 15 per cent.

Just one month from next Sunday, Sept. 10 to be exact, is the opening day for the Western Conference football training period and then the coaches will learn what the draft or the enlistments in the Army or Navy have done. Our guess is that it will be plenty.

* * *

Maybe this is the answer as to why the Big Ten is supposed to be the best league in the country. Ohio State boys are furnished equipment valued at about $90 while the boys from Washington University only have equipment that is valued at $54. On Saturday, Sept. 27 the Huskies take on the Gophers of Minnesota, Big Ten champions, and then we will see if the greater value of equipment counts.

* * *

Douglas R. Mills, who has been basketball and assistant football coach at the University of Illinois for the last few years, has been named acting Athletic Director in place of "Weenie" Wilson. "Doug" is an alumni of the school, having played football as well as basketball. He was the basketball captain in 1930 and then coached at high school. Since 1935 he has been in charge of basketball at Illinois. Most persons believe this is only a temporary arrangement.

The other day we were talking with a former assistant at the school who expressed the opinion that the situation required that the authorities employ as director a "big name" from the outside. Many things change in a year and "Doug" certainly deserves this opportunity. When he took over as basketball coach he was the youngest man in that position and now he is the youngest athletic director in the conference. In the meantime "Weenie" Wilson, on leave for a year with pay, may be of service to his country by assisting in the army sports program. **E. F.**

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 6

International League

Syracuse 6, Rochester 3.
Newark 5, Buffalo 2.
Montreal 7, Baltimore 3.
Toronto 7-5, Jersey City 2-1.

American Association

St. Paul 10, Kansas City 2.
Indianapolis 5, Toledo 2.
Columbus 6, Louisville 4.
Milwaukee 9, Minneapolis 8 (14 innings).

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 6, San Francisco 2.
Los Angeles 6, Sacramento 3.
Hollywood 4, Portland 2 (12 innings).
Seattle 4, Oakland 3 (15 innings).

Texas League

Tulsa 8-7, Oklahoma City 1-6.
San Antonio 2, Shreveport 0.
Houston 3, Beaumont 1.
Fort Worth 1, Dallas 1 (12 innings tie, called to allow Ft. Worth to catch train).

Southern Association

Memphis 4, Little Rock 1.
Nashville 9, Knoxville 7.
Chattanooga 4-3, Atlanta 3-8.
New Orleans 2-4, Birmingham 0-2.

Eastern League

Williamsport 2-8, Springfield 1-1.
Hartford 3-3, Elmira 2-5.
Wilkes-Barre 2, Birmingham 1.
Scranton 8, Albany 6.

Summer Basketball

NEW YORK (AP)—Night outdoor basketball has been inaugurated at Manhattan Beach near here, with weekly games planned. The Ohrbachs, Eastern A. A. U. champions, and the Manhattan Beach A. C., composed largely of L. I. U. stars, opened the series.

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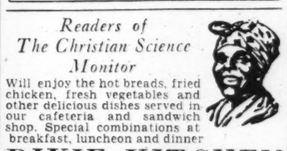
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Where the best quality of food is served at moderate prices

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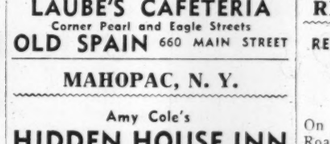
BRONXVILLE INN
Invites you to dine in an Atmosphere of Restfulness and Charm
STEAK—CHICKEN—FISH
ALL CHARCOAL-BROILED
COMPLETE PLANK STEAK DINNER, $1.00
SUNDAY DINNER $1.25
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Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year round 13 Market Street
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
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Famous Since 1847

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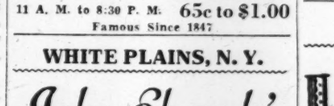
John Ebersole's
149 Mamaroneck Avenue at Post Road
Delicious Low Priced Table D'Hote Luncheons or Dinners, Afternoon Tea with those inimitable Southern Waffles.
No Liquor Open Sundays

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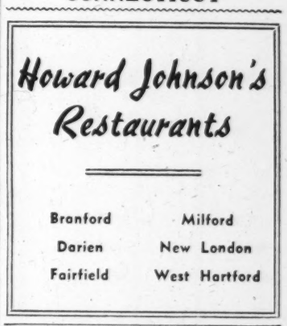
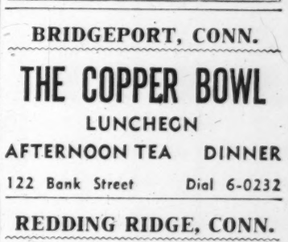


BRIDGEPORT, CONN.



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REDDING RIDGE, CONNECTICUT
THE SPINNING WHEEL
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Open All Year
On route 58, the Fairfield-Danbury Road, a mile or so south of the village. 9 miles north of Merritt Parkway. No liquor.

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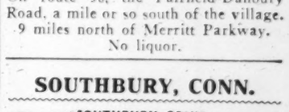
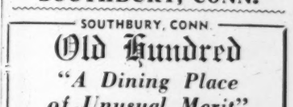
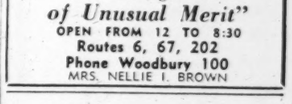


PORTLAND, ORE.





Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Art in New Hampshire—News of the Screen, Stage, and Music

New Murals Installed At University

By Dorothy Adlow

The University of New Hampshire at Durham has been a beneficiary of the Federal Art Project in the acquisition of a pair of good-sized murals by two New England painters. Both reading rooms of the university library are decorated by 40-foot murals, the result of study, experiment, and observation. The painters are George Lloyd and Arthur Esner.

The mural as grasped by contemporary American artists is being made something pertinent and harmonious with the building and environment for which it is designed. Painters today eagerly attach their pictures to the soil, link it to a social and political and industrial context. That has been the salient characteristic of the many wall decorations that have blossomed forth under Government patronage. The two young men who have painted with diligence at the university in Durham, N. H., have shown the same interest in environmental factors. If anything, they have injected the element of social significance in extra measure.

* * *

"Industry in New Hampshire" is the subject of the mural by Mr. Esner. He has used as his major pictorial motives the chief industrial activities of the State: farming, shoe and textile manufacturing, recreation, and logging. He has given central position and chief emphasis to the manufacturing theme. The focal motive is a large, old time-clock which is being punched by a worker. To his left is seen a panel illustrating the shoe industry, and to the right is a clearly defined portrayal of the manufacture of cotton textiles.

The painter has tried to give an accurate recording of machines and machine operation, just as he has struggled effectively to depict the landscape which typifies New Hampshire. While the factory scene is disclosed through an open wall, that in turn is set against the background of towns, fields, lakes, and mountains. Farming is represented by the buildings and accessories requisite to farm life; the tractor, the henhouse, live-stock, the double hitch wagon. Both farmers and factory workers are portrayed in muscular, heroic fashion.

The recreation panel revealing the many forms of sport and relaxation provided by the countryside seems to have been executed with least enthusiasm and imagination. The logging panel treats with clarity the characteristic activities of lumbermen.

The Esner decoration is an ambitious piece and in the main shows a praiseworthy command of the multiple problems that confront the muralist. The artist has distributed the masses with suitable evenness and eventfulness over the surface. He has remembered the necessity of co-ordinating varied and often diverse elements. He has used contrast, and he has managed to link the particularized events of the foreground with the generalized characteristics of town and terrain in the background. He has done justice to the magnificent native industrial architecture. The colors have been carefully selected to harmonize with the predominant tonalities in the immediate environment; the general effect is one of tonal warmth and tonal softness.

The mural is not painted with uniform control of design factors. Sometimes the groupings of people fail to swing into the general contours of design.

* * *

"Farming in New Hampshire" is the title of George Lloyd's mural. It is executed directly on the surfaced wall in egg tempera, as is Mr. Esner's. Mr. Lloyd ground his own colors.

The mural is designed in a more conventionalized composition. Its material encompasses the activities which characterize the four seasons. The artist has adopted a few ideas from medieval painters, to wit the sybolism of the four seasons and their identification with four social institutions. But the conventionalization stops there, for he has done an effective piece of realistic illustration of the typical life of New Hampshire.

Clearly delineated is the diversified farming of New Hampshire. We see the farmer purchasing his tools, working the soil, seeding, harvesting, mowing, collecting the sap from the maples. In the foreground are four portrayals of the social life of the farmer. Four interiors have been painted with great care. We see the New Hampshire home; the family at mealtime; the mother cooking at the stove. There is the town meeting. There are the schoolhouse and the church. In the background there is a corresponding division in the varying seasonal phases, the white of winter, the pink of springtime blossoms, the lush summer vegetation, and the autumnal resplendence. The white wooden church spires accent the landscape, and patches of deep blue locate the lakes and the small stretch of seacoast.

Mr. Lloyd has made a compact parcel of the numerous themes which combine to make this panorama of farming life in New Hampshire. He has painted with rugged directness. He has generalized from the particular, and struggled to provide a typical representation. Considering the formidable system of his design, he has managed to pull the elements together and make the background adhere to the foreground. His colors are keyed high, sharply accented, and the general tonal effect is one of raw brilliance.

New Hampshire Art Project, Work Projects Administration

'Farming in New Hampshire'

Mural by George Lloyd at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H. At the left is a town meeting scene; center, farming scene with a glimpse of the "Old Man of the Mountain" in the background; right, college and school scenes.

Carlos Chavez at Ravinia

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Ravinia's international array of conductors brought the Mexican, Carlos Chavez, to the first of four concerts, July 22. Mr. Chavez, who had not previously made an appearance in these parts, opened the program with a B flat major Symphony by Johann Christian Bach, one of the works written by that master during his London period. Conductor and orchestra offered an attractive reading of music that in no way deserved the neglect that for so long has been given to it. Schumann's "Rhenish" Symphony was less successful, due in large part to the fact that of the four symphonies of its composer that in E flat major is the most inadequately and ineffectively scored. Mr. Chavez was content to perform the music without nuances and in one color throughout.

Shostakovich's First Symphony, which followed that by Schumann, gave greater opportunities for color and virtuosity, and, while the work is less gripping than the composer's fifth example of the form, which had been played by Mr. Malko the previous week, the Mexican conductor and his men presented a convincing and even brilliant reading. The program closed with Mr. Chavez's own Sinfonia India, an interesting composition based upon Mexican-Indian melodies, and written for single woodwind instruments, small brass groups, harp, and strings, with inclusion of some native percussion. The composer belongs to what is generally known as the "modernist" group, and by that token his music aimed at harmonic and rhythmical subtleties rather than at emotional expression.

* * *

The second and third concerts—July 24 and 26 respectively—brought forward Yehudi Menuhin as soloist. In the first of the programs the violinist elected to be heard in Beethoven's Concerto. In his present stage of development Mr. Menuhin's notion of Beethoven's great work is curious rather than impressive. To him, apparently, the concerto is a sweet piece, which should be played with suavity and elegance. While the more fastidious connoisseurs would be likely to disagree with the violinist's reading, and also with his slow tempi, it is only just to record that the listeners at the Ravinia concert gave Mr. Menuhin extraordinary enthusiasm, so that he was constrained to perform the Prelude from Bach's E major Suite for violin alone as an encore.

At the following concert the visiting soloist was heard in Mendelssohn's Concerto. In that work, too, his style still ran to sentimentality, but Mendelssohn's music suffered less from such treatment than Beethoven's had. Mr. Chavez gave an exceptionally effective performance of the suite from Manuel de Falla's ballet, "El Sombrero de três picos," and demonstrated his ability as an orchestrator in an arrangement of a Chaconne originally composed for organ by Buxtehude.

* * *

In the concert of July 26 he offered for the first time here a curious piece, which, entitled "Quiet City," had been written by Aaron Copland for trumpet, English horn, and strings, and given for the first time by the Saidenberg Sinfonietta in New York last January. The music had originally formed part of some incidental movements for a play by Irwin Shaw, and, according to Mr. Copland, "was a realistic fantasy concerning the night thoughts of many different people in a great city." It is indubitable that "Quiet City" contains no little imaginative art and a certain individuality of utterance that would make it well worth a second hearing. Mr. Chavez made much of the American's music, and was not less successful with the dramatic contents of Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet."

The Ravinia management announces that Benny Goodman will appear as clarinetist in Mozart's A major Quintet when the Budapest String Quartet gives the final concert of its season, Aug. 17.

Wilson for Conservatory

Wallace Goodrich, director of the New England Conservatory of Music, announces the appointment of Steuart Wilson, English tenor, to the faculty of the conservatory. Mr. Wilson will be in charge of the vocal normal department and will also be a member of the vocal faculty. During the last two years Mr. Wilson has been on the faculty of the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia.

Hollywood Players And Plays

Jackie Cooper and Bonita Granville have been signed by William Dieterle Productions to play the romantic leads in "Syncopation." The film will be released through RKO.

* * *

At the M-G-M studios Lee Bowman and Claire Trevor have been assigned to "Miss Achilles" in which Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon will co-star.

* * *

Paramount announces that Albert Basserman will have one of the roles in "Fly by Night," a spy melodrama with an American background, in which Richard Carlson and Nancy Kelly will have the leads. Mr. Basserman played the part of the Netherlands minister in "Foreign Correspondent."

* * *

Carol Bruce is scheduled to have the chief feminine role in Universal's next Abbott and Costello picture, "Keep 'Em Flying." Work on the new film will start when the comedians complete their Western comedy, "Ride 'Em Cowboy."

* * *

RKO reports that Lincoln Kirstein has an idea for a ballet which he would like to present with Walt Disney sets and costumes.

* * *

Dorothy Lamour will sing two songs in "Her Jungle Mate," Technicolor production now in preparation at Paramount. At the same studio, work on the film version of "Out of the Frying Pan" has been postponed until Oct. 15. Florence MacMichael, who will play the same role in the film that she had on the stage, will not report for work at the studios until that date.

* * *

Warners announce that Gene Lockhart has been signed to a long-term contract, and that Sidney Greenstreet has been given a term contract. Both players will be seen in "They Died With Their Boots On," film about General Custer.

* * *

Norma Shearer is to return shortly from New York to Hollywood to begin work on "We Were Dancing," based on Noel Coward's "We Were Dancing."

* * *

Walter Wanger has borrowed Miklos Rosza, music director for Alexander Korda, to compose the score for "Sundown," in which Gene Tierney, Bruce Cabot, and George Sanders are starring under the direction of Henry Hathaway.

On the Stage

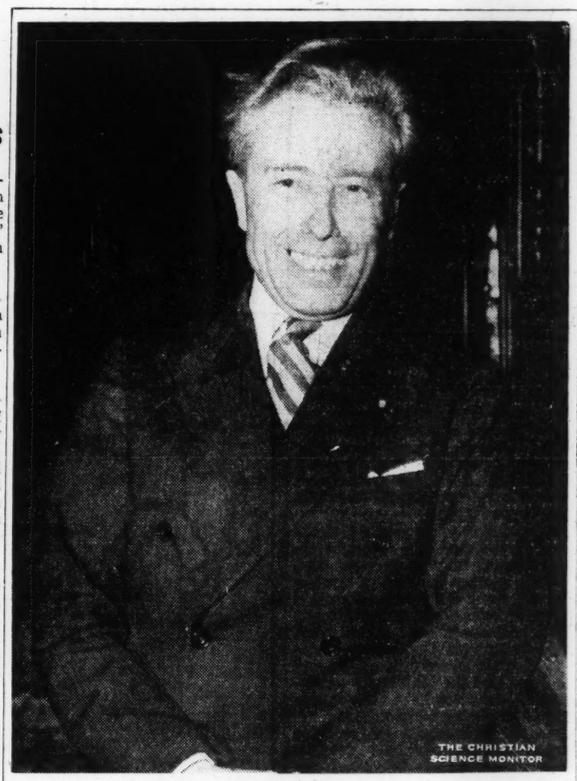
The Cape Playhouse at Dennis announces that to fill the heavy demand for seats there will be three matinees each week, instead of two, for the rest of the season. They will be on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. The plays which will be affected by this new policy are "A Kiss for Cinderella," with Luise Rainer and Ralph Forbes, beginning Monday; "Behold We Live," with Gertrude Lawrence and Philip Merivale, starting Aug. 18; and "Meet the Wife," with Mary Boland, beginning Aug. 25.

* * *

Peggy Wood is to have one of the important roles in Noel Coward's farce, "Blithe Spirit," which John C. Wilson is presenting in New York in the autumn.

* * *

An option on "Woodrow Wilson," play by Howard Koch and John Huston, has been acquired by Otto Preminger, according to the New York Times. Nothing definite in the way of plans is reported, but Mr. Preminger hopes to have the play ready for late autumn presentation.



Acme

Désiré Defauw

To conduct the Summer Symphony, WBZ, Saturday, 9:30.

Pringle & Booth

Sir Ernest MacMillan

To conduct the Montreal Symphony, WBZ, 10 p. m. tonight.

Los Angeles Faces Heavier Aid Problem

By Robert K. Shellaby

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—This county, whose relief problem has been a major factor in giving rise to the various economic "panaceas" emanating from California, is attempting to solve a major phase of the problem which was sharpened when State relief for employable indigents ran out last June 30.

Just as the State is attempting to devise a democratic balance between local, State, and Federal responsibility in the financing and administration of relief, this county with 40 per cent of the population, assets—and relief load—of the State is attempting to keep in balance the democratic, humanitarian, and just factors involved. All observers agree that if Los Angeles can solve its relief problem, the State's problem will become minor; all agree that if the problem is quickly and equably solved, the wind will be taken out of the sails of those who might otherwise favor radical and more unorthodox solutions.

The Legislature in effect defaulted on the problem by adjourning after a squabble over economy and politics with the Governor and politics over the local versus State administration of relief.

Influx Absorbed

Addition of the new contingent to county rolls is being efficiently accomplished, according to the Department of Public Assistance, due to the Department's intense experience, indicated by the 125,000 persons already dependent upon the County for administration of old-age, child, blind, and general relief, including 13,000 employables for whom there was no room on State Relief Administratration or Work Projects Administration rosters.

With the Legislature in drying up the State Relief Administration returning 26,000 cases to the 58 counties, about two-thirds of the 12,000 former SRA clients here applied for County help during the first month on the new tack; already approximately 4,000 have been put to work on more than 135 projects, such as making firebreaks and trails, cleaning debris basins and flood-control channels, weeding, landscaping parks, cleaning beaches and caring for roads.

During July, 1,600 were refused admittance to the rolls, due largely to the fact that the County requires three years of self-supported residence in California as a qualification for County relief, whereas the State required only three years of physical residence.

Inestimable Group

As an explanation why the rest of the SRA clients hadn't applied for County relief, one informed source said their status wouldn't bear County examination—they had sufficient outside support. This "chiseler" aspect is under constant vigilance, the County being specially successful, under pressure of its huge load, in weeding out those with assets or with a spouse, parent, or child solvent enough for support.

Local officials foresaw that the Legislature might adjourn sine die without continuing the SRA as a supplement to the WPA work relief. Last April they set up a Committee on Public Assistance of 21 business and civic leaders. On its recommendation after the Legislature's adjournment, the local Board of Supervisors unanimously adopted this policy:

1. Employables receive County relief only after work at the rate of seven hours a day, five days a week, 20 days a month, for a sum of not more than $56 a month, similar to WPA standards.

2. Pending the County's adjustment of the load added by the WPA in shrinking its County quota by more than 5,000 on July 1, relief will be issued in kind: grocery or food-stamp orders, payment of rent and utilities direct to the creditor, with no cash in the form of a dole.

3. Each month each employable on relief must receive a certificate from the State Department of Employment that it has been unable to find work for him or her.

Employment Reference

All employers in the county received a letter from the County's Chief Administrative Officer, Wayne Allen, asking them to employ only those who had resided in California for at least three years, and to refrain from employing, so far as possible, those who had just arrived.

"This was for the purpose of insuring the pick-up from relief into private business of those who for years had been on the public's back," explained Mr. Allen in a report to the California Taxpayers' Association.

Operating the system, Mr. Allen's staff co-ordinates facilities and personnel from such departments as Sheriff, Assessor, Mechanical, and Purchasing. He complimented employees who cast routine aside and contributed overtime at night and over the Fourth of July holiday to make the plan effective.

For July and August, the County expects to spend upwards of $1,000,000 for this new work relief. A major crisis in budgeting was caused by the fact that the State forbids counties to increase appropriations after a county has adopted its budget. Adoption came before the Legislature's adjournment and surrender of the problem to the counties for the present.

Mail Climbs the Rockies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Colorado

A stranger on his first visit to any of the tiny communities hidden away among the lesser-known portions of the Colorado Rockies, might well suppose that here indeed was true isolation. Not every cabin home has telephone or radio. How do the people keep abreast of the times? How about mail?

The miner or rancher probably would answer that his mail service was excellent; superior to rural free delivery, and even, in some respects, to city mail service. The nearest railroad might be many miles away, and the only connection with the valley towns a steep, twisting mountain road not even shown on tourists' maps. But Uncle Sam knows all about that road, and sends his mail carriers over every mile.

Such routes differ from rural free delivery in that communities are served, rather than individuals, though the familiar R.F.D. boxes are permitted along the route. Usually, however, the bulk of the mail is destined for the town or village at the terminus.

During the summer, thousands of tourists may swell the population of such places many fold, and bring a corresponding increase in the volume of mail to be delivered.

The Post Office Department differentiates this service from rural free delivery by the use of the name "Star Routes" and, oddly enough, service is maintained on such roads every weekday throughout the year, including all holidays. Persons living along the highway traversed by the Star Route carrier receive their daily papers on the Fourth of July, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, on any holiday when the average citizen is taught to expect no delivery.

Maintenance of Star Route service is provided by contracts between the Post Office Department and private individuals or firms. The service rendered is in line with the best traditions of United States mail delivery.

An enthusiastic summer visitor may follow the mail truck up a scenic mountain drive, and almost envy the driver his daily trips. But that road becomes a grim problem in winter, when blinding blizzards roar down from overhanging peaks, and every curve is hidden in a whirling wall of white.

At such times only mountain men can drive such routes as these. They do the job with quiet confidence, the result of years of intimacy with the Rockies, and with all their changing moods.—**Bert Bemis.**

Atlantic Eagles Leave the Nest

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Aug. 7 (AP)—Without fuss or fanfare a little band of veteran pilots, indoctrinated by weeks of grueling instruction in advanced flying methods, marched out yesterday as the graduating class of a unique aerial defense college.

They became the first alumni of the Eagle Nest Flight Center, an advanced flying school established by Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., at War Department orders to train pilots for the Atlantic Ferry Command of Montreal.

These are veterans—men who have flown in foreign wars, plugged the air mail over unlighted airways in the 20's, served in the U. S. Army Air Corps, and occupied the captain's seat in commercial transports.

Consider Lloyd L. Juelson, of Flushing, Long Island, a veteran of 10,000 flying hours, who joined up after resigning as a captain of TWA sky-liners on the New York-Kansas City run.

"It's not just the $30,000 a year we will get flying bombers across the Atlantic," said Commander Juelson, trying to explain the attraction of the Atlantic Ferry Command for fliers.

"When this is over, the men who have flown the Atlantic as we shall have to fly it, will be essential in the huge developments which will take place in commercial aviation. Flying the Atlantic now, piloting planes which commercial aviation will not see for years—we are really pioneering the industry for the future."

What's it like to go through the Eagle Nest Training School?

It's seven weeks of classes and flying, 11 hours a day from 7 a. m. until 6 p. m., days of navigation, precision flying instruction, meteorology, blind flying, and enforced familiarity with the Nation's fastest and biggest ships.

Amusements

BOSTON (MOVIES)

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
25c 'Til 1:00 P. M. Plus Tax
In Technicolor
"BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST"
Greer Garson • Walter Pidgeon
Plus "People vs. Dr. Kildare"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Jack Benny in
"CHARLEY'S AUNT"
Plus "DRESSED TO KILL"

EXETER
NEWBURY and EXETER STS. • KEN.7067
Evgs. 8:40. Sun. 4:45, 7:00, 9:15
Walter Pidgeon • Joan Bennett
"MAN HUNT"
Plus "She Knew All the Answers"

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th Street and 6th Avenue
'HERE COMES MR. JORDAN'
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
Claude Rains, Evelyn Keyes, Rita Johnson
On the Great Stage: Russell Markert's spectacular revue with Rockettes, Corps de Ballet, Glee Club and specialties. Symphony Orchestra, directed by Erno Rapee. 1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600.

JACK BENNY in
'CHARLEY'S AUNT'
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
At the COOL ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY
DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE Thea., B'way and 40 Street. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. Air-Conditioned

"A masterpiece." *ATKINSON, N. Y. Times*
"A highly prized playgoing experience."
I. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40. $1.10 to $3.30. NO MONDAY PERFS.
Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:40 — Air-Conditioned

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—*Walter Winchell*
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON · PAUL LUKAS · MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. West of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40. Cir. 6-6363
Air-Conditioned • Mail Orders Filled

Entertainment Timetable

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 2:05, 5:45, 9:25. "She Knew All the Answers," Franchot Tone and Joan Bennett. 4:10, 7:45.

Fenway—
"Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich, and George Raft. 11:40 a. m., 1, 3, 6:30, 9:40. "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan, Shirley Ross, and Jane Wyatt. 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:05, 9:55. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery, Osa Massen, and Cobina Wright, Jr. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"Carefree," Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "The Ideal Glory," Gary Cooper and David Niven. 3, 6:20, 9:45.

Metropolitan—
"Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Mary Beth Hughes, and Sheila Ryan. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:15. "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35.

Modern—
"Underground," Philip Dorn, Jeffrey Lynn, Kaaren Verne and Martin Kosleck. 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 10:05. "Shepherd of the Hills." 9:45 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 7, 10:10. "The People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore, and Laraine Day. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:55.

Paramount—
"Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan, Shirley Ross and Jane Wyatt. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

R. K. O., Boston—
"My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:20, 10:05. "Her First Beau," Jane Withers and Jackie Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40.

Scollay—
"Underground," Philip Dorn, Jeffrey Lynn, Kaaren Verne and Martin Kosleck. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:30. "Shepherd of the Hills," 9:55 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Air-Raid Wardens and First-Aid Corps," "Information Please," "Travel to Delhi-India," "You Can't Fool a Camera," "Jan Musica," latest newsreels and shorts.

State—
"Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore, and Laraine Day. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "Son of Roaring Dan," Johnny Mack Brown. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—
"Sweden in Peril," "Information Please," "Camera Magic in Scenes from 20 new films," "Islands of the St. Lawrence," "Miniature Musical," "Water Sports," "Raggedy Ann Cartoon," 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Bowery Blitzkrieg," Bobby Jordan, Leo Gorcey and the "East Side Kids." 11:20 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:15. "Wings of the Navy," George Brent and Olivia de Haviland. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6, 8:40.

Tremont—
"Next Time We Love," Spencer Tracy, 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:15. "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. 8:50 a. m., 12, 3:20, 6:30, 9:55.

Uptown—
"Million Dollar Baby," Jeffrey Lynn, Ronald Reagan and Max Robson. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 3:05, 6:35, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich and Roland Young. "Round-Up, Richard Dix. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. "Devil's Pipeline." 2, Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.
Brookline Village: "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery. 3:44, 6:45, 9:46. "Magic in Music," Allan Jones. 1:50, 5:09, 8:10.
Cleveland Circle: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "The Big Store," the Marx Brothers, and Tony Martin. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Big Store," with the Marx Brothers. "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power. "Blonde Inspiration," Virginia Grey and John Shelton. 2 and 7:45.
University: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon and Dennis Morgan. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Father's Son." 2, Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. 1:54, 7:54. "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 3:05, 9:05.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Sunny," Anna Neagle. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Lady from Cheyenne," Loretta Young. 3:02, 8:17. "Tight Shoes." 1:45, 7, 9:55.
Park: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Captain Caution," Victor Mature and Louise Pratt.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Las Vegas Nights." "Hit the Road." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 3, 8:45. "March of Time." 2:35, 8:20.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu. "Gay Caballero." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.
Mystic: "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 2:15, 7, 9:55. "Out of the Fog," John Garfield and Ida Lupino. 3:25, 8:25.
Maplewood: "Trial of Mary Dugan," Laraine Day and Roland Young. "Rookies on Parade." 1:45 and 7:30.
Orpheum: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. "Under Age," Nan Corey and Tom Neal. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. 2:05, 7, 9:35. "One Night in Lisbon," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. 3:15, 8:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "One Night in Lisbon," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. 3:07, 9:22. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Strange Alibi." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 3:25, 8:15. "The Black Cat." 2:20, 6:40, 10.
MELROSE — Melrose: "Sunny," Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. "The Saint's Vacation." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3:40, 9:40. "The Roundup." 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Big Store," Marx Bros. "Roundup." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. "Bachelor Daddy," Baby Sandy and E. E. Horton.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Bachelor Daddy," Baby Sandy and Edward Everett Horton. "The Gang's All Here."
Strand: "Moon Over Miami," Betty Grable and Don Ameche. "They Dare Not Love," Martha Scott and George Brent.

REVERE — Boulevard: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Paper Bullets," Jack LaRue. 2 and 8.
Revere: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Paper Bullets," Jack LaRue. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Her First Romance," Edith Fellows. "Mr. District Attorney," Dennis O'Keefe and Florence Rice. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon and Dennis Morgan. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen and Jean Arthur. 2 and 8.
Central: "American Broadcast," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Invisible Ghost." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Pride and Prejudice." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Rookies on Parade," Bob Crosby and Ruth Terry. 2:09 8:09. "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich and Bruce Cabot. 3:36, 9:36.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power. "Melody for Three." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Lillian Russell," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Mr. District Attorney," "March of Time." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLY—Strand: "You Can't Take It With You," Jean Arthur and James Stewart. "Holiday." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. "Tight Shoes," Binnie Barnes. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Tall, Dark, and Handsome," Cesar Romero. "Street of Memories," Guy Kibbee. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Topper Returns," Joan Blondell and Robert Young. 3:52, 8:17. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 2:25, 6:35, 9:56.

Commerce and Finance

Senate May Add Billion to Tax Bill Due to Rising Defense Cost

Business and Industry

Penna. to Get Stock Control Of the Wabash

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has approved a plan of reorganization for the Wabash Railway Company and at the same time authorized the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to acquire control of the reorganized Wabash.

Under the plan the Wabash Railroad Company, organized to take over property and other assets of the Wabash Railway Company, will have a total capitalization of $192,647,795 and $6,777,396 annual requirements.

Effective on Jan. 1

The reorganization plan is to be effective as of last Jan. 1. On that date the Wabash Railway Company, including obligations of the Wabash-St. Charles Bridge Company and the Wabash-Hannibal Bridge Company, wholly owned subsidiaries, had a capital structure totaling $330,759,265. Annual requirements amounted to $7,391,362.

Equipment trust certificates totaling $8,540,000, Wabash-St. Charles bonds totaling $2,025,000 and Wabash-Hannibal bonds totaling $50,000 will not be disturbed by the reorganization.

New securities approximating 181,500 will be allocated to the bondholders of the old Wabash company and the holders of receivers' certificates, except 19,970 shares of no-par common stock to be used in payment of unsecured claims.

Lines Seen Complimentary

In authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad to acquire stock control of the new Wabash company, the commission commented:

"The lines of the Wabash are naturally complimentary to those of the Pennsylvania and together form a direct route from Kansas City to the eastern seaboard, avoiding the congested terminal areas of St. Louis and Chicago. Such a route under a co-ordinated arrangement is of particular importance at the present time. The control sought also will be desirable from the standpoint of an amalgamation of weak to strong roads."

The commission stipulated that the Pennsylvania's stock in the Lehigh Valley and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads be placed in the hands of a trustee and voted free from influence from the Pennsylvania. The Wabash's stock in the Lehigh Valley also is scheduled to be voted by an independent trustee.

Government to Sell Crude Rubber in N.Y. At 22½ Cents Pound

WASHINGTON (AP)—Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, said that the Government-owned Rubber Reserve Company would sell crude rubber to the rubber manufacturing industry at a basic price of 22½ cents a pound in New York.

Mr. Jones said the price was agreed to by Leon Henderson, Director of the Office of Price Administration.

The Rubber Reserve Company recently was given a monopoly on the imports of all rubber from the Far East.

Mr. Jones said the basic price of 22½ cents applied to No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets at docks or warehouses in New York. The price of other types, Mr. Jones said, will be based on this price with differentials according to usual trade practice.

The Rubber Reserve Company now has on hand 225,000 tons of crude rubber and hopes to build this stock pile higher, after supplying both defense and industry needs, Mr. Jones said.

S. O. of Ohio Net Off for Half Year

CLEVELAND (AP)—Standard Oil Co. of Ohio reported consolidated net profit of $2,542,311 for the first half of 1941, compared with $2,803,764 for the corresponding peiod last year.

Provision for federal and state taxes on income was $3,616,500, against $1,673,400 for the first half of 1940.

Hard-Board Trust Suit Is Dismissed

NEW YORK (AP)—The Government's anti-trust suit against the Masonite Corporation, Celotex Corporation and eight affiliates, charging illegal control of the $8,000,000-a-year hard-board industry, was dismissed in Federal court by Judge Alfred C. Coxe.

The court ruled that neither the Sherman nor Clayton Anti-Trust Acts was violated by agreements set forth in the record and declared the defendants were entitled to a decree dismissing the suit.

After the decision was announced, Samuel S. Isseks, aide to Assistant Attorney General Thurman, Arnold, asserted the Government disagreed and expected to take an appeal promptly to the United States Supreme Court.

Warner Bros. Net Rises

NEW YORK (AP)—Warner Bros Pictures, Inc., reported net profit for the 39 weeks ended May 31 of $4,433,445, or $1.12 a common share, compared with $2,450,713, or 58 cents a share, in the like period ended May 25, 1940. Unpaid dividends on the preferred stock amounted to $33.69 a share as of May 31.

SEC Official

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Martin Riger

Appointed Director of the Reorganization Division of the Securities and Exchange Commission. He succeeds Edmund Burke, Jr., who has been sworn in as a member of the commission.

International Paper Reorganization Plan Under Consideration

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—International Paper & Power Co. announced today a reorganization proposal under which stockholders would become proportionate owners of a new company, International Paper Co., with which the present International Paper Co., a subsidiary, would be consolidated.

In effect, President R. J. Cullen said, shareholders of Paper & Power, now a holding company, would own directly the new paper company and through it control all assets now controlled by the parent firm. The new company would be incorporated in New York. Mr. Cullen said the holding company's major hydro-electric power investments have been eliminated, making further existence of Paper & Power unnecessary.

He called a stockholders meeting for Sept. 25, to pass on the plan, with owners of record Aug. 18 eligible to vote. Approval of holders of 1,348,218 common stock purchase warrants also will be necessary. Mr. Cullen set their meeting for Sept. 24, with holders of record Aug. 16 eligible to vote.

"No change of substance in the present interests of any shareholders or warrant holders is involved, although certain technical changes are inherent in the change from a Massachusetts voluntary association to a New York corporation," Mr. Cullen said.

Mr. Cullen said approval of the program would achieve simplification of the now-involved corporate structure and economy in administration expense and taxes. The changeover, however, he said, would involve neither taxable gain nor deductible loss insofar as Federal taxation was concerned.

G. E.-Westinghouse Offer to Settle Big Damage Suit

NEW YORK (AP)—General Electric Company and Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company offered in State Supreme Court to pay $1,000,000 to stockholders of Radio Corporation of America in settlement of a $238,000,000 damage suit.

Counsel for the companies told Supreme Court Justice Aron J. Levy that there was no merit in the claims and that the companies admitted no liability but that prolonged litigation might impede their production of vital national defense materials.

The suit, originally asking $500,000,000 but later carved to the lesser figure through dismissal of scores of claims, was brought by 12 RCA stockholders against the two companies and certain officers and directors of RCA and others.

The stockholders contended that the defendants caused a loss of $238,000,000 through waste, mismanagement, fraud and conspiracy.

Justice Levy adjourned the trial pending report of a referee named to ascertain the fairness and adequacy of the offer.

The company's statement said continued litigation would seriously interrupt regular duties of the executives and other personnel at a time when the companies were taxed with national defense orders.

Justice Levy ordered that the 270,000 RCA stockholders be notified of the offer so that they might voice either approval or objection.

The suit was started three years ago.

Pacific Finance Six Months' Net $1.06 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Pacific Finance Corporation of California reports net income for the six months ended June 30, amounted to $594,175 after all charges including provisions for Federal income taxes, and equal after preferred dividend requirements to $1.06 per share on the 424,675 shares outstanding.

This compares with $494,589, equal to 82 cents per common share earned during the corresponding period a year ago. For the first three months of 1941 the company reported per share earnings of 44 cents.

Special Board Will Tackle Silk Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—Concerned more about unemployment among silk workers than about women's bare legs, the Office of Production Management has set up a special section to tackle the silk problem.

The new section, to be headed by Lessing J. Rosenwald, former chairman of the board of Sears, Roebuck and Company, will attempt to stabilize the silk industry within the rigid bounds of frozen silk stocks and defense needs for substitutes such as nylon and rayon.

"We are going to try to get the industry as nearly back to normal basis as possible," said a jinot statement issued by Sidney Hillman, OPM associate director; Leon Henderson, price administrator; and Donald M. Nelson, OPM purchasing director.

More Nylon Output Planned

"Construction of an additional nylon productive capacity is now under way and the supply of nylon eventually will be much larger than it is now. The same is true of the supply of fine rayon yarns. Many mills are able to use long staple cotton to advantage.

"We believe that in a great many hosiery mills it will be possible to shift over from the use of silk to the use of synthetic fibers without a halt in production. In many more cases it should be possible to resume operations in the not distant future.

"We are doing everything that can be done to keep unemployment at a minimum; to provide new jobs for workers who are displaced; to keep as many mills as possible in operation, and, to provide for the consumer adequate supplies of hosiery and other commodities."

The new section met today for the first time with silk manufacturers and labor representatives to discuss methods of putting the industry back on its feet.

There is considerable feeling in the capital that the silk shortage is more serious than it would seem on the surface because of its implications in the general defense picture. Had the advice of the Army and Navy been fully followed in past months in acquiring strategic materials, the present civilian shortage would have been lessened if not averted, it is argued.

As it was defense officials felt it necessary to freeze all civilian supplies the minute trade relations with Japan were severed.

Defends 'Freezing' Order

Certain officials are urging defense chiefs to take a lesson from the silk crisis and act immediately to stock up on other vital defense materials in which shortages exist or are threatened.

The freezing order of last Friday that halted processing of civilian silk articles was defended yesterday by Mr. Nelson. It really made little difference to the industry, he held. "since silk supplies would soon have been depleted following the severing of trade relations with Japan. While there was still time, we made certain that our army and navy would have all the silk that they need," he said.

One of the silk section's first jobs will be direct an agreement between manufacturers to allow them to make stockings with nylon legs and rayon tops, thereby about doubling the output of nylon hosiery. Mr. Henderson announced last Saturday that 10 per cent of the nation's rayon production would be allocated to the hosiery industry to keep it going.

Prospective disappearance of silk hose from shop shelves, made more imminent by a run on the market from coast to coast has put the retail price up sharply in some places, but Mr. Henderson has refused to put a ceiling on the retail product. Mark-ups for hosiery already in stock, he claims, is pure profiteering and should be handled through local channels of public opinion.

Car Registrations Break All Records

By the Associated Press

Detroit

New passenger car registrations in the United States from Jan. 1 to June 30, inclusive, totaled 2,467,281, R. L. Polk & Company reported. The figures establish a new record for the first half of the year, the previous high mark being 2,155,357 in 1929.

New truck registrations during the first six months of this year numbered 390,114 units and also topped all previous comparable periods in the industry's history. Nearest approach to this total was the 1937 registration of 342,077 units.

William F. Carey Elected Chairman Of Int'l Utilities Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—William F Carey, picturesque city sanitation commissioner who has a propensity for turning up in all sorts of big jobs—from building Chinese railroads to shoveling snow off Manhattan streets—has been elected chairman of the board of the $61,000,000 International Utilities Corporation.

Directors also named to the board, Walter P. Chrysler, Jr., son of the late automobile manufacturer, and Frank A. Vanderlip, 34, of the widely known banking family.

Mr. Carey, a wealthy engineer who last year was summoned by the government to supervise construction of cantonments for army troops throughout the country, will replace P. M. Chandler of Philadelphia as board chairman. Mr. Chandler, both chairman and president of the corporation, a holding and investment company with assets of $61,000,000, resigned two weeks ago.

William B. Yeager, 31, former official of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, was recently elected president of the corporation.

Immediately after the election, Mr. Carey said the new management had proposed a program of rigid economy with the objective of cutting normal operating expenses 30 per cent under the costs for the year ended last May 31.

The Securities and Exchange Commission last month started proceedings under the Federal Holding Company Act to have the corporation simplify its capital setup. Its subsidiaries are the Dominion Gas & Electric Company, the General Water, Gas & Electric Co., and the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.

Canadian Retail Sales Up 10 P. C. In Month of June

OTTAWA (CP) — Retail sales in Canada during June, as measured by the composite index of 12 lines of retail trade, were six per cent lower than in the preceding month and 10 per cent higher than in June, 1940, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said.

General unadjusted index for the 12 lines of trade, on the base 1935-39 equals 100, was 133.9 for June compared with 143.1 for May and 121.4 for June last year.

Shoe store sales increased nine per cent over May, while candy store sales declined 37 per cent. Men's clothing store sales increased two per cent while women's clothing stores reported a six per cent drop.

Department store sales in June dropped eight per cent from May while grocery and meat store sales were down five per cent. Radio stores declined 17 per cent and restaurant receipts declined four per cent.

Drug store sales in June were three per cent less than in May and hardware stores showed a nine per cent decrease. Variety store sales declined four per cent and jewelry store sales increased six per cent.

Corporation Earnings

Quarter Ended June 30

	1941 Net	1940 Net	Net per Com. Share 1941	1940
Amerada Corp.	$593,642	*425,943	$.75	*.54
American Bank Note Co.	315,954	151,361	.38	.14
Birtman Electric Co.	103,576	67,283	.77	.47
Coca Cola Co.	9,612,727	9,034,503	2.29	2.15
Community Public Service	167,529	153,569	.73	.67
Diamond T Motor Car	212,437	29,336	.90	.07
Fairbanks Co.	118,790	3,329	.69	*.53
Graham Paige Motors	*46,575	*225,810		
Liquid Carbonic Corp.	902,264	1,009,978	1.24	1.44
Mack Trucks	848,759	702,847	1.42	1.77
National Steel Corp.	5,291,430	3,004,624	2.41	1.36
Oliver United Filters	68,643	46,650	*.20	*.09
Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt Corp.	322,949	122,172	.21	.08
Procter & Gamble	10,805,454	6,355,345	1.66	.97
Quaker State Oil Refining Corp.	698,791	*131,872	.75	
Radio Corp of America	2,571,921	1,238,328	.13	.03
Reliance Manufacturing Co.	191,422	39,087	.77	.09
Sharp & Dohme	332,514	176,330	.17	†.77
Superior Oil Corp.	68,437	30,059	.05	.02
Yellow Truck & Coach Mfg. Co	1,648,849	1,697,358	‡.53	‡.48
Six Months Ended June 30				
American Bank Note Co.	594,432	235,733	.70	.15
Certain-teed Products Corp.	518,721	168,581	.48	†2.31
Diamond T Motor Car Co.	381,261	51,872	.90	.12
Dresser Manufacturing Co.	375,731	476,480	1.12	1.59
Electrograph Corp.	215,168	193,077	1.64	1.46
Federal Mogul Corp.	354,515	336,844	1.26	1.20
Federal Motor Truck Co.	77,687	*127,637	.16	
Graham Paige Motors	*155,442	*546,652		
McCall Corp.	457,302	489,665	.86	.93
Munsingwear	*28,676	*117,655		
Nehi Corp.	491,361	452,021	.44	.40
Ohio Oil Co.	4,756,315	4,657,397	.60	.55
Packard Motor Car Co.	1,251,654	*102,366	.08	
Parke Davis & Co.	3,600,160	3,533,305	.74	.72
Quaker State Oil Refining	916,847	159,245	.99	.17
Radio Corp. of America	5,306,494	3,165,222	.27	.11
Reliance Manufacturing Co.	230,573	119,845	.66	.36
Safeway Stores	2,752,096	2,382,943	2.84	2.35
Sangamo Electric Co.	360,173	285,719	1.30	1.02
Scott Paper Co.	835,609	752,805	1.25	1.12
Stewart-Warner Corp.	770,272	577,245	.61	.54
Sylvania Industrial Corp.	553,891	522,338	1.32	1.23
United Biscuit Co. of America	418,185	434,842	.76	.87
United Piece Dye Works	*34,867	*135,154		
Van Raalte Co.	429,725	356,654	2.88	2.30
Yellow Truck & Coach Mfg. Co.	3,900,323	2,721,109	1.13	.74
12 Months Ended May 31				
Madison Square Garden Co.	385,586	376,362	1.44	1.40
Pillsbury Flour Mills	810,764	900,914	1.47	1.64
12 Months Ended June 30				
American Gas & Electric	14,687,884	14,997,944	2.90	2.91
City Auto Stamping Co.	* 501,410	544,898	1.34	1.18
Continental Can	8,670,008	8,879,628	2.88	2.80
Crane Co.	6,907,457	5,020,284	2.53	1.73
Engineers Public Service Co.	5,630,770	5,654,366	1.75	1.76
Koppers Co.	4,690,805	2,581,220	†23.45	†12.90
Lily-Tulip Cup Corp.	607,220	682,238	3.20	3.59
Parke, Davis & Co.	8,254,367	8,164,889	1.69	1.67

* Net loss. † On preferred stock. ‡ On combined Class B and Common Stock. ¶ On Class B Stock.

Senator Would Boost Tax Bill Billion Dollars

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—A billion dollar boost in the House-approved $3,206,200,000 tax bill was suggested today by Senator Tom Connally (D-Tex).

He said that the Senate should try to write that much in additional taxes in an effort to offset further the mounting cost of national defense.

May Add Another Billion

Senate Finance Committeemen generally have agreed that their group should so revamp the tax measure as to make up $323,000,000 in revenue lost when the House voted down a recommendation of its Ways and Means Committee that husbands and wives be required to file joint returns when both had incomes.

Senator Connally, a member of the Finance Committee, said in an interview, however, that "the cost of defense has increased considerably since the Ways and Means Committee set out to raise $3,500,000,000 of extra money.

"I think we should study the House bill very carefully and try to add another billion. If we don't increase it, expenditures will get clear out of sight of revenues."

One widely-discussed method of increasing revenue was a proposal, recommended by President Roosevelt but rejected by the Ways and Means Committee, that the present individual income tax exemptions be reduced from $2,000 to $1,500 for married persons and from $800 to $750 for single individuals.

Chairman George (D-Ga) of the Finance Committee said he favored such a plan and reported he had asked the Treasury for estimates on how much it would increase revenue.

Cut on Exemptions Weighed

On this subject Senator Connally thought a cut in the exemption for married couples might be feasible, but expressed doubt that anything would be gained by reducing single persons's exemptions from $800 to $750.

The Texan said it might be possible to increase income tax rates "all down the line" to raise additional funds. He added that some additional revenue might be gained by raising still further the so-called "nuisance taxes," which the House has voted to increase to some extent. Senator Connally mentioned particularly the levies on liquor, beer and soft drinks.

The Senate Finance group continued its closed sessions with Treasury and Congressional tax experts today, and planned to hear Secretary Henry Morgenthau when open hearings start tomorrow.

Senator George said he hoped open hearings could be completed in two weeks and that the tax measure could reach the Senate floor by Sept. 1.

"The people are anxious to know exactly what tax burden they will have to bear next year," he said, "and they are entitled to know."

British Treasury Asks for 23 Issues To Be Turned Over

LONDON (AP)—The Treasury has formally ordered British owners to turn over a selected list of 23 issues of United States securities which are to be included in the collateral for the $425,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan to Britain.

The owners were notified that the securities are to be released "when no longer required to serve as collateral unless the Treasury should decide it necessary to acquire them outright, or in the event of a default on the loan, in which case payment for them would be made in sterling on the basis of the market price at the time."

Among the securities called were certain specified stocks and bonds of the Celanese Corporation of Chicago, Pneumatic Tool, Cities Service, W. R. Grace & Co., and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

Woolworth Sales Up 15.8 P. C. Over 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—F. W. Woolworth & Co., reported July sales of $28,393,045, an increase of 15.8 per cent over the $24,506,959 in July, last year.

For the first seven months of this year sales rose 9.9 per cent to $187,433,022 compared with $170,542,375 in the same part of the previous year.

Atlas Powder Dividend

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP) — The Atlas Powder Company declared a dividend of $1 per share on common stock, payable September 10, to stockholders of record August 29.

UNION TANK CAR COMPANY

CHICAGO, ILL., August 5, 1941.

The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the company, payable September 2, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 15, 1941. Checks will be mailed by The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.

C. W. HOCHETTE, *Secretary*

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Heads Music Dealers

Melville A. Clark

Elected President of the National Association of Music Merchants at the organization's annual meeting in New York. Mr. Clark succeeds Paul S. Felder.

Cotton Sold Above Marketing Quota Has 7c Pound Penalty

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department has announced a penalty rate of seven cents a pound on cotton marketed in excess of the farm quota, an increase of four cents over the 1940 penalty rate.

Officials explained that Congress ordered a penalty rate of 50 per cent of the basic cotton loan rate previously announced for this season at 14.02 cents a pound for ⅞-inch middling cotton. They said that the penalty of seven cents a pound would be a flat rate on all 1941 excess cotton, regardless of grade or staple.

The department announcement pointed out that the new loan rate was more than five cents above loans on the 1940 crop while the penalty rate increase was four cents.

Cotton growers who exceed average allotments will be eligible for Government loans at a rate of 60 per cent of that offered to co-operators with the cotton program, but only on that portion of the crop subject to penalty, the department announced.

U. S. Blacklist May Benefit So. America's Own Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The United States scored a bull's-eye in its retort to Axis propaganda that blacklisting in Latin America will increase unemployment. Many southern officials and merchants, in their excitement over the boycott, had forgotten that this presented them with a golden opportunity to promote nationalization of their own commerce.

Washington's reminder on this point was most welcome. It was feared that the blacklist blow, although well aimed, would ricochet from the Axis target and cause harm to neutral good neighbors. It also mollified officials disturbed by the strident publicity which accompanied the official inauguration of blacklisting.

Accepting the Washington cue, local diplomats and trade officers, when appealed to, are pointing out the new opportunities for vernacular enterprise. If South Americans act quickly they can obtain valuable North American business contacts. Naturally, there will be some competition for agencies from other sources.

On the whole, it is conducive to good neighborliness and the general interests of the western hemisphere for the Axis losses to be translated into Latin gains. The South American exchange structure will be strengthened by profits remaining at home. This point was emphasized from Washington.

Another gain, which hitherto has escaped mention, is the opportunity presented to Axis nationals of second and succeeding generations who wish to break from the racial fetters forged by diplomatic missions and imported organizations. These colonists have, generally, been treated with consideration. The blacklists will test them.

In Chile, publication of the North American blacklist has revived interest in President Pedro Aguirre's proposal to restrict retail trading to nationals. The Italians are predominant in local provisioning. Many have big contracts with the North American mining camps.

It is estimated that Nazi firms in Argentina will lose an annual income of $500,000 from enforcement of the blacklist which, in that country, contains approximately 350 names. Many Germans took up North American agencies when the British blockade stopped their business. It will be interesting to see if American blacklisting affects the financial effort of the Nazi community. Berlin orders early in the war were for the local communities to keep their own institutions going and pay propaganda bills while the war continues.

The Buenos Aires newspaper La Prensa, a staunch supporter of the democratic cause, does not like blacklists. It indorses the "in principle" objection of South American governments. The Lima (Peru) newspaper, La Crónica, however, thinks that the principal point of the North American case is sometimes forgotten—elimination of totalitarian propaganda.

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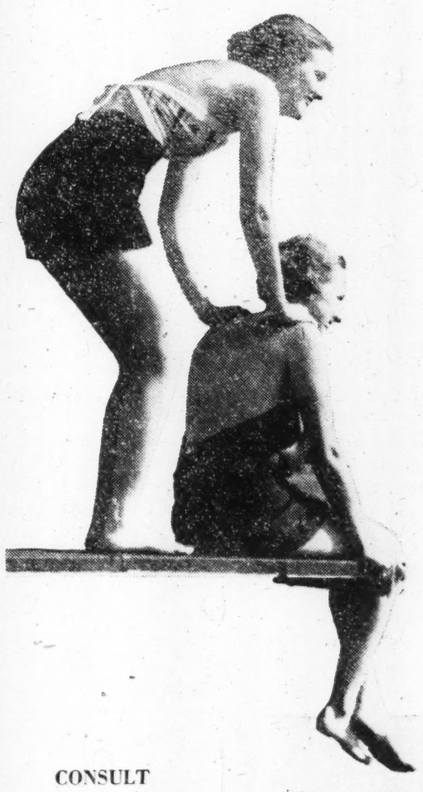

Golden hours under cobalt skies; soft breezes scattering white feathers of foam on blue waters; warm sands inviting relaxation beneath a tanning sun; white sails that gleam in the distance or swell majestically above you as green water rushes by—of such are seaside vacations—plus nights of star-studded velvet, with gay music, laughter, and the muted throb of motors.

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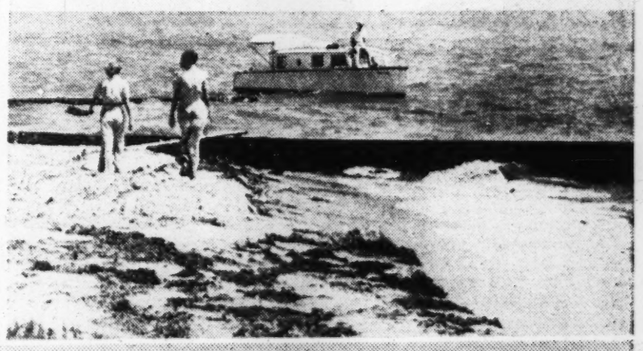

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	581,170
1941 volume to date	84,437,349
1940 volume to date	135,590,025

Stocks Fail To Establish Definite Trend

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—A few specialties were relatively strong in today's stock market but many leaders drifted aimlessly.

American Woolen common and preferred ran up to new highs for 1941, again reflecting optimism over the company's six months' showing and expectations sizable accumulations on the senior issue would be pared.

Elsewhere small fractional variations either way were the rule from the start. Dealings, fairly active for a while, frequently came to a standstill near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 550,000 shares.

Wall Street, while taking big German war claims with a pinch of salt, still clung to its discretionary attitude marketwise pending more light on the Far Eastern picture, taxes and price controls. An outbreak of several strikes dimmed bullishness to some extent.

Occasional advancing inclinations were shown by shares of J. I. Case, International Harvester, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, du Pont, Johns - Manville, Westinghouse, Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck.

Backward at times were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Texas Corp., U. S. Gypsum, National Power & Light and Great Northern.

Better performers in the curb included Aluminum, Ltd., Columbia Oil & Gas, American Gas, Pantepec and Sherwin Williams. American Cyanamid "B" faltered, along with Humble Oil, Gulf Oil, Brewster Aero and Glen Alden Coal.

Bonds Irregular

The buying urge in the bond market today was confined to special issues and prices generally were irregular near the final hour.

Loans of Wabash Railway attracted an active interest.

The buying movement in the Wabash issues was touched off by overnight news that the Interstate Commerce Commission had approved the road's plan of reorganization and authorized the Pennsylvania to acquire control of the reorganized property. Pennsylvania taxes and price controls. An outbreak of several strikes dimmed bullishness to some extent.

Corporate loans slightly improved included Portland General Electric 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s, Commercial Mackay Incomes, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Alleghany Corp. 5s of '50, and Abitibi Power & Paper 5s.

A bit off were Illinois Central 4¾s, Anaconda Copper 4½s, and American & Foreign Power 5s.

U. S. Governments were a little lower in the stock exchange and over the counter market. Volume was small.

In the foreign division prices were generally steady.

General Advance In Grain Prices

CHICAGO, Aug. 7 (AP)—Buying centered principally in May, 1942, futures contracts of corn, which rose more than 2 cents a bushel at times to a four-year peak of 86¼, led another general price advance in the grain pits today.

At one time May wheat and oats deliveries also established new highs since 1937, the former selling up to $1.19⅞, but profit taking held the gains in check.

Corn derived strength from reports of crop deterioration. Wheat reflected further mill buying and progress of legislation which would prevent sale of government stocks during the war. Milling trade reports indicated the recent sharp price rise had resulted in heavy floor purchases, with nation-wide sales estimated possibly as high as 2,000,000 barrels the first three days of the week. This would be equivalent to more than 9,000,000 bushels of wheat.

American Woolen Net Up Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—American Woolen Co. reported for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $4,905,625 after provision of $4,648,635 for federal income and excess profits taxes, equal to $14.01 a share on 7 per cent preferred stock on which unpaid dividends amounted to $79.25 a share.

This compared with $317,851, or 91 cents a share on the preferred in the like 1940 period.

The company has unfilled orders totaling over $75,000,000. President Moses Pendleton said the company had awards for $81,215,116 in government contracts up to June 30, of which $28,000,000 was still undelivered.

Sales volume for the first half of 1941 was $66,000,000, against $28,000,000 in the same period in 1940.

London Stocks Firm In Quiet Trading

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Quiet trading ruled the stock market today, but a firm tone was displayed at the close.

Long-dated British funds were higher although undated bonds receded.

Building equipment, department store and heavy industry shares advanced in the industrials section.

Home rails reacted somewhat in the absence of further details of new government regulations.

Kaffirs recovered from earlier losses, but diamond shares were easier on profit-taking.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
54⅝	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	53	53	53	−1
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	3	50¾	50⅝	50¾	+ ½
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp (.15g)	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis (1)	4	24	23¾	23¾	− ⅛
157⅛	12	Addressog (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	A'g 6
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	8	43½	43¼	43¼	+ ⅛
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 6
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
⅜	⅜	Alleghany Corp	4	½	⅜	⅜	− ⅛
9¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	8	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	12	6⅞	8	6¾	+ ¾
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	13	20	18½	20	+1½
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	11	24	23⅞	24	A'g 6
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	2	8½	8⅛	8⅛	− ¼
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	162	161¼	162	+ ¾
11¾	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jul 24
14¾	11¾	Allied M (.75g)	3	13⅜	13¼	13¼	A'g 6
8⅛	5¼	Allied Stores	14	8	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
84	71⅝	Allied Str pf (5)	1	83¾	83¾	83¾	+ ¼
57	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	21	29⅝	29¼	29½	+ ⅛
21	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	21	21	21	+ ⅛
15⅞	11	Am Leather	1	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	A'g 5
18	10	Amal Leath pf	1	18	18	18	Jul 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	60½	60⅜	60½	+ ¼
18⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	A'g 6
53½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	18	42¼	41⅞	41⅞	
5⅜	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	9	5⅝	9½	9⅜	+ ⅜
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	A'g 4
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
3	1	Am Cable & R	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	1	88¼	88¼	88¼	
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	180	180	180	+1
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	1	32	31¾	32	+ ¼
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	2	76½	76½	76½	− ½
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	1	21	20¾	20¾	− ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jul 30
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	1	110	110	110	− ½
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	A'g 5
7¾	4⅝	Am Comm Al	6	6⅝	6⅜	6½	A'g 6
19½	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	6	19⅜	19	19	− ¼
17⅛	11¼	Am Encaus Til	2	11½	11½	11½	
5	3¾	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun 27
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
19½	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	7	19½	18⅞	19½	A'g 6
23⅞	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	2	23¾	23½	23½	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	10	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	− ¼
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	3	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
33¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	9	33¼	33¼	33¼	A'g 4
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	3	51⅛	50½	51⅛	+1
17⅛	11⅞	Am Ice	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
24¼	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅜
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	24	4⅛	4	4	
13¼	10⅝	Am Inv Ill (1)	5	10¾	10¾	10¾	A'g 2
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	5	47½	47½	47½	A'g 1
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	4	14	14	14	− ⅛
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	2	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
20⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
46¾	20	APL $6 pf(4⅛k)	5	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅜
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	6	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	+ ½
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	8	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10¼	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 31
45⅝	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	18	43¼	42¼	42¾	− ½
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	152⅛	152⅛	152⅛	A'g 5
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	44	44	44	A'g 2
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	− ⅛
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅜
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	1	11	11	11	Jul 30
20½	13	Am Sug R (½g)	7	20¼	20	20¼	+ ½
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	3	91	90½	90½	A'g 6
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	5	19½	19¼	19¼	− ⅜
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	16	154¼	153¾	154	
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	2	71	70½	71	A'g 4
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	*3	71¾	71	71	+ ¼
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155½	155½	155½	+ ¼
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	3	5¼	5¾	5¾	
29⅛	27¾	Am Viscose ½g	24	28	27½	27⅝	− ⅜
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	87¼	87¼	87¼	Jul 31
83⅜	51½	Am Woolen	50	81½	79¾	83⅛	+ ¾
74¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	38	77¾	73⅜	77½	+4½
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	55	55	55	A'g 2
20	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	32	29	28⅝	29	
16	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jul 30
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 23
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 30
31	26	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	− ¼
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	111¼	111	111	A'g 1
5½	4	Armour Ill	14	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	− ⅛
68	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	1	66½	66½	66½	A'g 6
70	60	Arm Ill pf	1	67	67	67	A'g 5
34⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	4	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅜
9⅛	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	1	5	5	5	− ¼
10⅛	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	5	9⅜	9½	9⅜	+ ⅛
87½	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	87	87	87	A'g 5
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	102½	102½	102½	A'g 5
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	27	27	27	A'g 5
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	16	29¼	28¾	29	+ ⅜
70¼	60½	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	7	65¼	65¼	65¼	− ¼
28⅛	13½	At Coast Line	3	25¾	25⅝	25¾	− ¼
31⅜	13½	At G&W Indies	3	27½	27½	27½	A'g 5
41½	16½	At G&W pf 2½g	2	40	39	39	A'g 4
21¼	19½	At Refining (1)	7	22½	22⅛	22⅛	− ¼
110¼	107	At Refin pf (4)	4	109½	109¼	109½	Jul 31
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¾	50	50	+ ¼
72¾	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	69¼	69	69	A'g 4
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	A'g 6
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	13	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¼
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	− ⅛
8	5	Bangor & Ar	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	A'g 4
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.45g)	7	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
247⅜	183¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	5	23	23	23	+ ⅛
313⅜	253¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	28	28	28	A'g 6
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	− ¼
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115	115	115	A'g 5
8½	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7½	7½	7½	
40	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	4	37¾	37⅝	37⅝	− ⅛
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	8	15½	15¼	15⅜	
57	52	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	52	52	52	A'g 5
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	A'g 6
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (4½g)	27	74⅞	74¼	74⅜	− ¼
131¼	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122	122	122	+ ½
31¾	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	2	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ⅜
23	16½	Black & Deck(2)	3	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox 30g	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	− ⅛
19	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	6	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	− ⅜
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	2	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	− ⅛
23⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22	22	22	+ ½
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co (.90g)	10	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
20⅜	16	Borg-Warn .80g	5	19⅝	19½	19½	− ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	5	2⅞	2½	2½	− ⅛
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	33	33	33	A'g 6
4⅜	3¼	Brew Corp (.20g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	2	10½	10½	10½	
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	− ¼
41	30	Briggs & S(1½g)	1	31	31	31	
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	− ¼
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6⅜	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	− ⅛
33½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jul 28
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	7	11	10⅝	11	+ ¼
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	8	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
34¼	27½	Bullard Co (1g)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	A'g 1
33¾	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	A'g 5
20⅞	15¾	Burling (.95g)	6	20¼	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	56½	56⅜	56½	A'g 6
9⅜	7⅝	Burr Add (.45g)	4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
23	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	2	23	22⅝	22⅝	A'g 6
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	4	11	11	11	A'g 5
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	4	11	11	11	Jul 30

C

22¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	22	22	22	+ ⅛
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	A'g 1
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	1	12	12	12	A'g 6
15⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	8	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ⅜
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36½	36½	36½	− ⅜
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	A'g 4
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	A'g 1
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	A'g 6
81¾	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	12	82	80	80	−1¼
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	3	48¼	48	48	
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	6	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	9	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	2	4	4	4	A'g 6
12¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	9	12¼	12	12	
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	1	32½	32½	32½	− ¼
53⅛	27⅝	Cert-teed Prod	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	18	18	18	− ½
21¾	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	1	21½	21½	21½	
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	13½	13½	13½	A'g 5
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	9	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	+ ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	4	100¼	100¼	100¼	
37⅜	21¼	Ches Corp	7	33¾	33¾	33¾	
13¼	⅝	Chi & E Ill	5	11½	11⅜	11½	
5¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
3	½	Chi Great West	2	3	3	3	
10⅜	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	8	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
3¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
19½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	18	19⅛	18¾	18¾	
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41½	41½	41½	A'g 5
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	53	53	53	
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 4
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 1
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 4
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	A'g 4
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	A g 2
27⅜	13⅛	Childs Co	4	2	17⅜	2	
72⅛	55	Chrysler (3g)	24	58⅞	58¼	58⅜	− ½
103¾	83¼	City I & F (.60g)	5	10½	10½	10½	A'g 5
31½	21¼	City Stores	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 1½g	4	40	39	39	A'g 5
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	5	29¾	29	29¾	A'g 6
40	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	4	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ⅛
37¾	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	2	36¾	36½	36½	− ⅜
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	1	94½	94½	94½	A'g 6
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	A'g 6
14⅜	11⅛	Colgate-P 1½a)	12	14⅜	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	A'g 6
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2¾g	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	A'g 5
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (.90g)	14	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	− ⅜
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
92⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	76	76	76	A'g 6
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
26¾	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26	26	26	A'g 1
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	81	81	81	− ½
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	6	24¾	24½	24⅝	+ ⅜
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	Jul 28
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr	7	30¼	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	2	106	106	106	Jul 29
11⅞	8⅜	Coml Solv (¾g)	4	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	114	⅛	⅜	⅜	− ⅛
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	60	59½	59½	− ¼
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	16	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	− ½
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 2
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	10	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
39¼	22½	Cons Airc (2g)	20	39¼	38⅞	39⅛	
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (13⅛e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	A'g 4
8⅛	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	10	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
23⅜	17¼	Cons Ed (1.60)	*35	18½	18⅛	18⅛	− ¼
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	5	100½	100⅜	100½	+ ¼
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
11	7¼	Cons F pf (½k)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	2¼	Cons Laundries	5	2½	2½	2½	Jul 29
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	13	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜	− ⅛
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	30	30	30	Jul 31
106⅝	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	102	102	102	+ ¼
16½	12½	Container (¾g)	2	16	15¾	16	A'g 5
5⅛	4⅜	Cont Bak (new)	78	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
103⅛	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	104	103¼	104	+1⅜
40½	31⅝	Cont Can (1g)	11	38	37½	37½	− ¼
9⅛	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	A'g 2
45⅛	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	44¾	44½	44½	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Cont Motors	24	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
26¾	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	8	26	25¾	25¾	
23½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	1	21	21	21	Jul 31
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	Jul 30
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	3	52¼	52⅛	52¼	− ⅛
47⅜	33¼	Coty Inc (¼g)	3	43⅜	41¼	43⅜	
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	6	17⅜	17½	17½	
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	A'g 6
9	4⅜	Crosley Corp	1	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	A'g 4
27⅝	19⅝	Crown C&S½g	5	24¼	23½	24¼	+ ¼
45½	39¾	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	2	42¼	42½	42½	+ ¼
15⅜	11⅛	Crown Z

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Underwriting Rises Sharply First Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Securities and Exchange Commission has just issued a report showing a substantial increase, compared with a year ago, in underwriting participations in issues registered under the Securities Act and offered for sale in the June quarter.

Participations totaled $420,026,000, covering 41 issues, compared with $285,464,000 involving 37 issues in the June quarter of 1940.

Bond Issues Lead

Bonds led in underwriting participations with 13 issues amounting to $244,750,000, or 58.3 per cent of the total. Preferred stocks came next with thirteen issues at $90,626,000, or 21.6 per cent. The balance of $84,650,000, or 20.1 per cent, was accounted for by fifteen issues of common stock.

Seventy-eight, or 28.6 per cent, of the 273 firms participating were of New York City and were responsible for $252,094,000, or 60 per cent of the total dollar amount. The New York City firms accounted for 61.3 per cent of the total participations in bonds, 57.6 per cent of those in preferred stock and 59.0 per cent of common stock.

Thirty-eight firms managed the underwritten issues of which 16 in New York City managed an amount of $292,590,000, or 69.7 per cent of the total. They managed 67.9 per cent of the bonds underwritten, 83.1 per cent of the preferred stock issues and 60.2 per cent of the common stock. Participations secured by all of the managing firms amounted to $206,002,000, or 49.0 per cent of the aggregate underwritings.

Participations by the 145 additional firms outside of New York City averaged $244,982, with the largest participation for any one firm amounting to $762,655, and the smallest $16,200.

Firms Listed

The five firms having the largest amount of underwriting participations during the quarter were the Mellon Securities Corporation, with $24,196,856; Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., $18,113,613; the First Boston Corporation, $16,961,175; Blyth & Co., Inc., $15,710,238; Dillon, Read & Co., $15,695,112. These five firms accounted for 21.6 per cent of all of the participations.

The five firms leading in the management of the underwritten issues during the quarter were Dillon, Read & Co., with $132,601,993; Mellon Securities, $38,687,919; Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., $33,784,719; Drexel & Co., $31,343,253; Lehman Brothers, $28,205,679. These five houses accounted for 63.0 per cent of the total.

OPM Urges Building Bethlehem Mill For High-Speed Plate

WASHINGTON (AP)—The office of Production Management recommended the construction of a $23,097,000 high-speed steel plate mill at the Sparrows Point, Md., plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

William S. Knudsen, director of the OPM, wrote Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, that the project as proposed by the company was needed urgently for defense purposes and would require federal financing.

The proposed construction includes, in addition to the 780,000-ton mill, an open hearth furnace with an annual capacity of 180,000 tons. Steel to operation the mill would be obtained from this furnace, three other company-financed open hearth furnaces now being completed, and additional furnaces now operating at the plant.

OPM officials said that Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Company, submitted the program as a partial solution of the steel plate shortage growing out of the shipbuilding program, railroad car building and other defense undertakings.

Mr. Knudsen told Mr. Jones that "present and prospective demands for plates are far in excess of existing capacity, demands are constantly increasing, and delivery dates are long extended."

He said the Sparrows Point project would supply additional plates several months earlier than any other proposal submitted to the OPM, but he did not disclose when the mill could be completed.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Aug. 7

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables‡	$4.03¾	$4.03¾	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2342	.2342	$
Italy—lira	.0526x	.0526x	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2387	.2387	.4537
Greece—d'chma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
H'ungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugos'via—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0208
South America			
Arg'tina—peso†‡	.2385	.2383	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1500	.1500	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4550	.4550	.6583
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2362x	.2362x	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2538	.2538	*
Shanghai—dol	.0506	.0540	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8900	.8900	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	$

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s 45-43	106.18	106.18	106.18
1 2¾s 47-45	108.15	108.15	108.15
1 2¾s 51-48	109.23	109.23	109.23
2 2¼s 53-51	106.11	106.11	106.11
1 2⅞s 60-65	111.1	111.1	111.1
34 2¾s 63-58	110.12	110.10	110.12

New York City Bonds

2 Adams E 4¼s 40 st	106¼	106	106

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
116 Alleghany cv 5s 44	92½	90¾	92½
44 Alleghany cv 5s 49	79	78	79
163 Alleghany 5s 50 st	62	58½	62
6 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104	104	104
18 Am & For P5s 2030	63¼	63	63
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5 Am Int 5½s 49	102½	102	102
4 Am T&T 5½s 43	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
6 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109	107⅞	109
31 Am T&T 3s 56	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
6 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	103¾	103⅛	103⅝
7 Aug C Nitra deb 67	30½	30½	30½
11 Ann Arbor 4s 95	59	59	59
5 Ark&MRyB&T 5s 64	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅞	105⅜	105⅞
29 AT&SF 4s 95	110½	110¼	110¼
4 AT&SF 4½s 48	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	111	111	111
6 A C Line 1st 4s 52	80¼	80⅛	80⅛
5 A C Line 4½s 6 4	64½	64¼	64¼
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	36¾	36¾	36¾
18 B&O 95 st A	35⅝	35½	35½
3 B&O 95 st C	40¼	40¼	40¼
9 B&O 2000 st D	35¾	35½	35¾
1 B&O 96 st F	35¾	35⅞	35⅞
60 B&O cv 80 st	33⅛	32⅞	33
3 B&O 4s 48	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
2 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	52	52	52
2 B&O S W 50 st	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
4 B&O T C 4s 59	53½	53	53
4 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	49½	49½	49½
2 Boston&Me 5s 67	77½	77½	77½
18 Boston&Me 4½s 70	34⅛	33¾	33¾
5 Boston&Me 4s 60	71½	71½	71½
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s250	94½	94½	94½
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 Bur C R&No25s 34	6½	6½	6½
1 Bush Term 5s255	51¾	51¾	51¾
1 Bush Term 4s 52	78¾	78¾	78¾
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	108	108	108
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	105½	105½	105½
6 Can Pac 4s perp	62	61¾	62
1 Caro C&O 4s 65	107½	107½	107½
3 Celanese 3 55	100	100	100
14 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	4½	4¾	4½
66 Cen of Ga 5s 59	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	64½	64½	64½
14 Cen Pac 5s 60	54⅜	53⅞	54
18 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	72⅝	72	72
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49 reg	68	68	68
1 ChampionP&F 4¾s 50	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Chi & Alton 3s 49	17½	17½	17½
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	83	83	83
1 CB¾Q 4½s 77	73⅞	73½	73⅞
3 CB&Q gen 4s 58	80¼	80	80¼
2 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	92⅞	92⅜	92⅜
1 Chi & E Ill inc 97	29½	29½	29½
1 Chi&GtW inc 4½s 2038	37	37	37
17 Chi I & L 6s 66	11⅝	11½	11⅝
28 Chi I & L 5s 66	11⅝	11½	11⅝
13 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	46	45½	45½
24 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63a	48½	48	48¼
18 IC&CStL&NO 4½s 63	43½	43	43
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
9 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101	101	101
10 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	17	17	17
10 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	16	16	16
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	37¾	37¾	37¾
24 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	88¾	88⅛	88¾
11 Int Paper 6s 55	104½	104¼	104¼
31 Int T&T 4½s 52	41⅝	41¾	41¾
19 Int T&T 5s 55	44	43¾	43¾
25 K C South 5s 50	73½	72⅝	72⅝
21 Lac Gas 5½s 53	80	79	79
4 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	80	79¾	80
4 Lac Gas 5s 42	97½	97⅜	97½
1 Leh & N Eng 4s 65 A	98½	98½	98½
3 Leh & N Y 4s 45	51¾	51	51
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	65	65	65
5 Leh ValHTerm 5s	50	50	50
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34	34	34
12 Leh Val 4s 2203 st	31⅞	31¼	31⅞
2 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	102	102	102
1 Locws 3½s 46	105	105	105
17 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	97½	97	97
5 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	87	86½	86½
3 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s'45	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
3 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	97¾	97¾	97¼
6 Louis & N 4s 60 B	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Louis & N 3½s 60 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Maine Cen 4½s 60	52½	52	52
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	42¾	42¾	42¾
4 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	74	74	74
2 Met Ed 4½s 68	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
1 Mich Cen 4½s 79	69½	69½	69½
3 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Mil&Nor 1st 4½s 39	62¼	62¼	62¼
5 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	13	13	13
6 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	13	12¾	12¾
20 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	13¼	12⅝	12⅝
27 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	29⅛	28½	28½
10 M-K-T 4½s '78	24⅝	24¾	24¾
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	36⅜	36½	36½
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
17 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	28	27⅞	28
10 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	27¾	27½	27¾
1 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
2 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	28¾	28⅜	28¾
4 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	28¼	28¼	28¼
10 Mo Pac 5s H 80 ct	28¼	28¼	28¼
45 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
30 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
10 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	110¼	110¼	110¼
6 Mor & Essex 3½s 55	43½	43½	43½
8 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	38	37¾	38
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42¾	42¾	42¾
3 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105½	105½	105½
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 N Eng RR 4s 45	59	59	59
1 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	75½	75½	73½
1 N Orl & NNE 4½s 52	73	73	73
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
1 NOTex&M 5½s 54	45	45	45
18 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	44½	44⅜	44½
20 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	44½	43⅞	44½
7 NY C Putnam 4s 93	50½	50½	50½
4 NYC rfg 5s 2013	61¾	61½	61⅝
4 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57	56¾	56¾
7 NYC cn 4s 98	62	61½	62
27 NY cv 3¼s 52	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
1 NYC&HR 4½s 97	82	82	82
1 NYC Ln Sh 3½s 98	65	65	65
2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	60	60	60
4 NYC Mi Cen 3½s	54⅜	54⅜	54⅝
3 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	13⅜	13¼	13½
14 NYChi&StL 4¾s 78	62⅜	62⅛	62⅛
102 NYConnect 3½s 65	102	102	102
2 N Y Edis 3¼s 65	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 NY G El H&P 4s 49	115¾	115¾	115¾
3 N Y L&W 4s 73A	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
38 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	28⅞	28¾	28¾
3 NYNH&H cll 6s 40	46	46	46
5 NYNH&H 4½s 67	28	28	28
11 NYNH&H 4s 55	26½	26	26½
1 NYNH&H 4s 56	26½	26½	26½
2 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	7	7	7
1 NY & R&Gas 6s 51A	106	106	106
12 Norf & W&4s 96	127½	127¾	127¾
3 Nor Am Co 4s 59	104	104	104
10 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66¾	66⅜	66½
6 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52¼	52¼	52¼
49 Nor Pac 4s 97	74¼	73¾	74
18 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43	43⅛	43⅛
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109	109	109
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 64	111⅜	111¼	111¼
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	114	114	114
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	83	83	83
5 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 Pen Ch&Det 4½s 77	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
44 Pen P & L 3½s '69	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
9 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	105¾	105⅞	105⅞
12 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	92⅞	92½	92⅞
6 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	102⅛	102¼	102⅛
1 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	102¼	102¼	102¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Pen RR 3¼s '52	89½	89½	89½
5 Pere Marq 5s '56	71⅞	71⅛	71⅛
8 Pere Marq 4½s '80	64½	64⅛	64½
6 Pere Marq 4s '56	62⅝	62⅛	62½
2 Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	63¼	63¼	63¼
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	27¼	27¼	27¼
6 Philippine Ry 4s '37	8⅝	8	
21 Phillips Pet 1¾ '51	105⅝	105⅜	105⅜
1 PCC & SL 5s '75 B	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 PCC & St L 4½s '77	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Pitts & W Va 4½s'59A	61¾	61¾	61¾
37 Port Gen E 4½s 60	85¼	84¾	85
6 Readg 4½s 97 A	82⅞	82¾	82⅞
4 Republic Stl 4½s 61	104¾	104½	104½
8 RI Ark ¾ La 4½s 34	14¾	14¾	14¾
3 Saguenay Pow 4¾s 66	93¼	93⅛	93¼
4 StL Peo & NW 5s 48	40¼	40¼	40¼
1 StL Pub Svc 5s 59	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
7 StL R M&Pac 5s 55 st	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
7 StL SF 5s 50 B	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
1 StL SF 5s B 50 ct	14¼	14¼	14¼
9 Warner Bros 6s 48	96¾	96¾	96¾
48 Warren Bros 6s 41	82⅞	82¾	82⅞
1 West Shore 4s 2361	51¾	51¾	51¾
6 Westn Md 4s 52	103½	103½	103½
1 Westn Md 4s 52	93½	93½	93½
3 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	26½	26¼	26½
1 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	25¾	25¾	25¾
9 Western Un 5s 51	85⅞	85⅜	85⅝
1 Western Un 5s 60	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 Wh & L E 4s 49	114¾	114¾	114¾
12 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	95	95	95
1 Wilson & Co 4s 55	106	106	106
10 Wis Cen 4s 49	42	41½	41½
1 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	110¼	110¼	110¼

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45 B	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	64½	64½	64½
24 Argentine 4½ 48	89¼	89¼	89¼
2 Ausetralia 5s 55	71¼	71¼	71¼
5 Brazil 8s 41	20½	20½	20½
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	17¼	17¼	17¼
28 Brazil 6½s 27-57	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
2 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	18	18	18
2 Candada 5s 52	102¾	102½	102½
10 Canada 4s 60	100½	100½	100½
2 Canada 3¼s 61	92	92	92
2 Canada 3s 58	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
20 Canada 2½s 45	96¾	96¾	96¾
6 Canada 2¼s 44	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
3 Carlsbad 8s 54	7	7	7
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s61asd	12¼	12¼	12¼
5 Chile 7s 42 asd	12¾	12¾	12¾
9 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	36½	36½	36½
6 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	36¼	36¼	36¼
10 Colomb 3s 70	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 Cuba 5½s 45	93¾	93½	93½
1 Den 6s 42 wd	62	62	62
1 Finland 6s 45 wd	51	51	51
2 Ger Gov 5½s 65	7	7	7
12 Ger Govt 7s 49	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
3 Ital Pub Util 7s 52	15½	15	15
1 Japan 5½s 65	41⅛	41½	41⅛
1 Minas Ger 6½s 58	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1 Minas Ger 6½s 59	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
10 Norway 4½s 58 wd	43¼	43¼	43¼
2 Orient Dev 6s 53	29	29	29
1 Panama 3¼s 94 A st	53	53	53
2 Poland 4½s 63 asd	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
5 Rio de Jan 8s '46	10¼	10⅛	10¼
10 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	8½	9½	8½
10 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '68	10¼	10¼	10¼
10 Sante Fe(Prov)4s'64	61⅜	61¼	61⅜
6 Sao Paulo St 8s '36	32¾	32¾	32¾
2 Tokyo City 5s 52	18½	18½	18½
3 Tokyo El Li 6s 53	31	30½	31

Bond Sales (in Dollars):

Total today, 4,615,000; previous day, 5,531,800; week ago, 7,990,700; year ago, 5,953,100; two years ago, 4,769,700; Jan. 1 to date, 1,319,180,975; year ago, 965,108,400; two years ago, 997,198,925.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Payable	Holders of Record
Cent Ill P $6 pf	$1.50	Sep. 15	Aug. 20
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Sep. 15	Aug. 20
Cushmans Sons pf	$1.75	Sep. 2	Aug. 18
Gosnold Mills Corp 6% cum pf	$1.50	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Key West Elec pf "A"	$1.75	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Mullins Mfg pf	$1.50	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
So Colo Pwr 7% pf	$1.00	Sep. 15	Aug. 30
U S Ptg&Litho	$1.50	Oct. 1	Sep. 19

Extra

Am Laundry Mch	80c	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Lane-Wells Co	10c	Sep. 15	Aug. 27
Metal Box Co Ltd	10%		
Quinte Milk Prod	5c	Aug. 1	
Sheaffer Pen	25c	Aug. 25	Aug. 15

Resumed

Aetna Std Eng	50c	Aug. 25	Aug. 15

Irregular

Beau Brum'l Ties	10c	Sep. 2	Aug. 12
Cleve Worsted M	50c	Aug. 1	July 25

Interim

Noranda Mines	$1	Sep. 15	Aug. 20

Increased

Atlas Powder com	$1 Q	Sep. 10	Aug. 29

Final

Distillers Co. Ltd. Amer Dep Rec for Ord Registered	19 1-3	Aug. 7	July 8

Regular

Ala & Vicksburg R R	$3 S	Oct. 1	Sep. 8
Allis-Chalmers Manu Co	50c	Sep. 30	Sep. 8
Aluminum Indus	15c Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 30
Am Invest (Ill)	25c	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Am Laundry Mch	20c Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Blue Ridge Corp pf	75c Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 14
Boss Mfg Co	$3	Aug. 25	Aug. 15
Bristol Myers	60c Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Cen Surety & Ins Corp (Kan City, Mo)	40c Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Citizens NB (Cold)	40c	Oct. 1	July 29
Coca-Cola Co	75c	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Dow (WB)	15c Q	Aug. 1	July 12
Do pf	$1.75 Q	Aug. 1	July 12
Cleary Hill Mines Co.5c Q		Sept. 1	Aug. 20
Columbia Broadcasting "A"	.45c Q	Sept. 5	Aug. 22
"B"	.45c Q	Sept. 5	Aug. 22
Diamond Alkali	.50c	Sept. 12	Aug. 30
Dom Fdry&Stl pf	$1.50 Q	Sept. 2	Aug. 20
Dominguez Oil Fields Co	.25c M	Aug. 30	Aug. 15
Ferry Cap & Set Screw	$1.50 Q	Sept. 2	Aug. 18
Flintkote Co	.25c	Aug. 15	Aug. 8
do "A"	$1.10 Q	Sept. 15	Sept. 10
1st NB Tr (N Hav	50c S	Aug. 1	July 24
Goodall Secur	$1 Q	Aug. 1	July 28
Gossard (H.W.) Co	25c	Sep. 2	Aug. 14
Hamilton Tr Shs	2.0360	July 31	June 30
Hecla Mining	.25c	Sept. 15	Aug. 15
Homestake Min	.37½c	Aug. 25	Aug. 20
Keystone Custodian Fd Ser B-4	.35c	Aug. 15	July 31
do Ser K-1	.70c	Aug. 15	July 31
Lane-Wells Co	.25c Q	Sept. 15	Aug. 27
Maywood Glass	15c	July 21	July 15
Minn Honeywell pf B	$1 Q	Aug. 30	Aug. 20
Mfrs Tdg (Del)	4c	July 31	June 30
Do pf	18¾c	Q July 31	July 26
Neb Pw 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Do 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Nelsner Bros	25c Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 30
Niag Sh (Md) pf A	$1.50 Q	Sep. 17	Sep. 5
Noranda Mines	$1 Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 20
Paracale-G Cons M	¼c	Aug. 27	Aug. 9
Phila G & Norristown R R	$1.50	Sep. 4	Aug. 20
Pilgrim Mills	$1 Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 6
Prentice Hall	70c Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 19
Do pf stk	70c Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 19
Purity Bakeries	25c	Sep. 2	Aug. 18
Quinte Milk Prod	10c	Aug. 1	
Seeman Bros	75c	Sep. 15	Aug. 30
Sheaffer Pen	50c Q	Aug. 25	Aug. 15
Std Acc Ins (Det)	62½c Q	Sep. 5	Aug. 25
Timken Roll B	75c	Sep. 5	Aug. 20
Toledo Edison, 7% pf.	58¾c	M Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Do 6% pf	50c	M Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Do 5% pf	41¾c	M Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Vicksburg S & Pac Ry	$2.50	S Oct. 1	Sep. 8
Do pf	$2.50	S Oct. 1	Sep. 8
West Coast Tel. pf	37½ Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 20
Williams (J B) Co	25c Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Do $.75 cum pf	25c Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 8

*Payable in cash or common stock.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:15 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8¼	9½
American Hardware Co	22	24½
American Manufacturing	23½	26
American Manufac 5 pf	80	84
American Wringer Co	6	7¼
†Amoskeag Company	22½	
†Amoskeag Company pf	73	77
Appleton Company	25	30
Appleton Company 7 pf	105	109
Applied Arts Corp	3⅜	4½
Arlington Mills	40½	43½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	24	26
Automobile Banking Corp A	2½	3⅜
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15¼	17½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	28	30
Bausch & Lomb Optical pf	111	
Berkshire Fine Spinning	6¾	8
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	68	73
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	102	
Boston Wharf Company	14¼	16½
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	33	36
Botany Worsted Mills pf	41¼	47⅛
Brinks Inc	78	
Campbell A S Co Inc	4½	5⅝
Central Railway Signal A	37½	
Chapman Valve Manufac	34	37
Colliver Insulated Wire Co	13¼	15¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26½	29½
Dewey & Almy Chem 5 pf	105	
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27	29¾
Draper Corporation	68½	72½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	14	16
Eastern Corporation	6	7
Eastern Corporation pf	16½	18½
Exolon Co	13¼	16¼
Family Loan Society Inc	15	17½
Family Loan Society pf A	24½	27½
Franklin Process	31½	34½
Fruit of the Loom	9	10½
General Fire Extinguisher	14¾	16¾
General Machinery	28½	31½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	12⅞	14⅞
Goodall Worsted Company	18	22
Graton & Knight Co	7¼	8⅜
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	66½	71½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	24	27
Great Northern Paper Co	39	41½
Greenfield Tap&Die $6 pf	61	66
Greenfield T&D$1.50 cv pf	18½	
Harrington & Richardson	5¼	6⅛
Heywood-Wakefield Co	9	1
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	13	15
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18¾	21
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¾	27
Hooker

Underestimated Reds Got Valuable Lessons in Finland

Continued from Page 1

military machine, such as the German Army.

Typical of this school of thought was an estimate of the Red Army by a serious writer in an equally serious metropolitan newspaper one week after the Finnish-Soviet peace. After verbally deriding advocates of drawing Russia into the anti-Hitler front and verbally disposing of the Red Army's fighting power, the writer concludes:

"In reality the Finnish war has revealed in Soviet Russia a degree of military helplessness such as no one in Europe would have imagined six months ago. The German Command can be sure henceforth that against good troops the military barrier behind the Russian border will be about as solid as cream cheese. If in the future Germany decides to take over the Ukraine and the Caucasus, the Red Army—just as in 1918—will be no serious obstacle."

Gallant Defenders

That writer, aside from being unjustly hard on the Russian military performance in Finland, was not very happy in his choice of historic precedents. Otherwise he would have found that Russian armies have always given a far better account of themselves when defending their native soil than when sent to fight beyond its borders in a strange land.

The Finns themselves at the time would have been the first to disagree with his evaluation. Whereas, on my first trip to the Karelian Isthmus front, Finnish officers declared that the Red Army had been grossly overrated, on later trips I discerned a growing respect for the Russians, especially among the rank and file Finnish soldiers. For while they criticized Russian tactics, especially in the rugged and wooded Finnish terrain, they had a high regard for their courage and their equipment. And though they paid a heavy price, the Russians showed a capacity to learn from past mistakes.

Basically, the difference in the Red Army's performance in the present war and in the Finnish campaign is due to moral and technical factors. Throughout its formative period the Red Army was never an army of aggression. Officers and men were imbued with the idea that their sole function was to defend their country from attack.

In consequence they were trained for defensive fighting on familiar home territory with fortified positions to aid them. They thought entirely in terms of mobile mechanized units operating over vast level areas. In fact, they were prepared for the very type of war they are now waging.

Different in Finland

In Finland it was different. There they were called upon to take the offensive on unfamiliar foreign territory, where the fortified positions belonged to the other side, while the rugged terrain seriously hindered the use of their mechanized equipment and demanded complete revision of their tactics.

The blundering of the initial period was less the fault of the Red Army than of a wrong estimate of the Finnish internal situation in political quarters. The Soviet leaders had contemplated the Finnish campaign as a very minor operation in which the country had presumably already been softened up by internal dissent. The first troops came not as conquerors, but expecting to be welcomed with open arms as they had been in eastern Poland. Many of them marched in with brass bands.

When the campaign proved anything but a parade, the Kremlin and the Red Army General Staff had to begin laboriously revising their whole plan. They blundered but they learned, and their fighting form constantly improved. Most important of all, the Finnish campaign produced a new crop of officers and seasoned troops who could impart its costly but valuable lessons to the Red Army as a whole.

As a result, the Red Army made tremendous strides in the 16 months that separated the end of the Finnish war from the German attack on Russia, as regards its tactics, leadership and equipment.

Issues Clarified

The present role of Finland helps to clarify the issues of the previous Russo-Finnish campaign. When the Soviets invaded the northern republic in the fall of 1939, the entire world voiced its indignation, especially the democratic countries. In America, Britain and France government heads condemned Russia's action in the strongest terms.

The Russians, because of their freshly signed "Treaty of Friendship" with the Nazis, could not explain and defend their policy before the world. They could not come out openly and say they needed to secure their strategic position in the North against the time when Finland should become Germany's ally in an attack on Russia.

The Russians remembered—but the rest of the world had forgotten—that in 1918 Finland had been Germany's ally and that German officers and military missions had played a considerable part in the training of the Finnish Army, that many of the Finnish officers were graduates of German military schools.

The Kremlin diplomacy that involved the Soviet Union in bogus friendship and collaboration with Hitler and which kept the country in a false position till the very night of the German attack on Russia, was largely responsible for confusing the Russian side of the case in the Finnish war.

At that time Russia, which had just concluded her second pact with Hitler, was naturally regarded with hostility and suspicion by the democratic powers. The attack on Finland had all the earmarks of aggression on the Nazi pattern.

Wrong Means Employed

Accordingly Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany were lumped together as enemies of the democracies, the Red Army was regarded as merely a German auxiliary and in allied countries the idea of turning the war into a joint crusade against Naziism and Communism found strong advocates.

The Soviets' misreading of the Finnish position and internal situation, which had such adverse affect on their initial conduct of the war, had also caused the failure of the prewar negotiations. The Kremlin leaders, rendered impatient by the Finns' reluctance to meet their demands for naval bases and frontier changes, thought invasion would offer an easy way out. The Finns for their part expected the Soviets to back down; many now believe that otherwise they would have given in. When after the Soviet attack the Finns finally did decide to yield it was too late, the Soviets, expecting a walk-over, refused to call off their campaign.

Like the Russians on June 21, 1941, the Finns on Nov. 30, 1939, had no alternative but to fight.

Present events, though they vindicate the Russian desire to protect their northern frontier, do not justify the means they employed in so doing. The Finnish people were needlessly victimized and embittered.

Had different means been used the Finns might today be aligned with Russia instead of serving Hitler.

No 'Gas' Saving Needed Here

Black Hills Studio

How Pioneers Traveled Back in 1876

This oxen team, portraying modes of pioneer transportation, is taking part in the annual "Historic Days of '76" celebration in progress in Deadwood, S. D.

'Historic Days of '76' at Deadwood, S. D.

By Ta-De-Win

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DEADWOOD, S. D., Aug. 7—Neighbor towns are joining Deadwood, S. D., in its four-day celebration of its "Historic Days of '76." They have brought out of storage antiquated vehicles and museum pieces to join in a three-mile morning parade, principal feature of this 18th annual festival which opened today. Real log cabins and a Sioux Indian Village are in evidence, transforming the Twentieth Century Deadwood into the pioneer town of America's last frontier for the time being.

The Sioux preceded the original white settlers in this region, so it is quite appropriate to find 200 Indians from the Pine Ridge Reservation in camp here, while the Sioux on their part consider it a holiday to pile teepees, family and food into autos or wagons and drive to Deadwood, scenically situated in a long gulch in the heart of the northern Black Hills.

First in the Historical Parade comes the colors and the "Days of '76" silk flag with its painting of the old historic Deadwood Coach drawn by a six-horse team. The inevitable band is followed by the Pioneer Float with four of the original old-timers, placidly ensconced there. Then in chronological order is depisted the history of the Black Hills on huge floats. After the Indians pass, comes the gold rush days of '76, present day residents taking the part of prospectors and miners, plus ox-teams and pack trains.

One prospector, who plays his part in person, is "Potato Creek Johnnie." He rides a horse with a pack outfit, as a real prospector of '76 should. What is more, Johnnie does not need to raise a beard for the occasion as he has a perpetual hirsute growth and emulates the Sioux by wearing his hair in two braids. "Potato Creek Johnnie" is still prospecting and hopes to find an even larger nugget than the largest one ever brought out from the Black Hills, which Johnnie somehow or other produced from Potato Creek.

In the settlement period of the Parade ride the side-saddle girls, and not to be forgotten come band wagons and dance floats, for in this era the social life had assumed importance in the mining camp. Industries were represented by old-time mining methods, logging floats, and the first instance of forestry service in the region.

As a climax to this imposing procession comes the complete history of transportation: the travois once used by the Sioux and today displayed when occasion warrants; the covered wagon and ox-team; the four-horse stagecoach. There are buggies and old-fashioned vehicles, and so on down to the first auto used and the present streamlined cars and trucks.

In the evening come re-enactments of some of the stirring pioneer events, with band concerts throughout the day.

Deadwood is a pleasant place to visit at any time, but these "Historical Days of '76" act as a magnet to draw outsiders to this replica, pioneer town, that still symbolizes the old West.

Japan Nears Showdown

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strictions recently placed upon Japan by the United States, most of the British Empire and the Netherlands East Indies are so severe and far-reaching that Japan must shortly give way in an effort to avert economic chaos or must begin the final campaign to obtain vitally-needed raw materials.

It is held that the prospect of losing such a large part of its export and import trade is so menacing to Japan that Tokyo can no longer play its past game of nibbling a little here and then stopping when Washington and London show anger. The Anglo-American embargo makes it impossible for Japan to play a slow and cautious game so far as the western democracies are concerned.

Thailand Is Key

The touchstone of Japanese intentions, in the view of State Department circles, is whether Japanese demands upon Thailand are limited to trade or whether they include occupation of bases as in French Indo-China. The latter case would be interpreted here as irrefutable proof of Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles' recent charge that the Indo-China occupation was merely the prelude to further and more obvious aggression.

Evidence is accumulating that Washington and London believe that Japan's unopposed occupation of French Indo-China was the final concession which the Western democracies could safely make and that the border between French Indo-China and Thailand is Tokyo's Rubicon—to be crossed only in the face of a possibility that it may mean open hostilities with the United States and Great Britain.

Well informed sources in Washington declare that this Government has gone so far as to promise arms to Thailand if that country decides to resist further Japanese demands. It is assumed that Great Britain, whose East Indian possessions would be greatly endangered by Japanese occupation of Thailand, would be equally willing to bolster Thai resistance.

No Petroleum Sent

Meanwhile, officials here confirm that no petroleum has left this country for Japan since the Presidential order "freezing" Japanese credits. Although only aviation gasoline is strictly embargoed, the failure to ship any sort of petroleum products is seen as evidence of American determination to wait for a definite clarification of Tokyo's policy.

It is thought that a similar policy is being pursued by British and Netherland authorities in regard to oil shipments.

While still marking time in the Far East, American officials were today assessing an explanation of French policy received from the Vichy Government. It is reported from the other side of the Atlantic that the note contains categorical assurances that France is prepared to defend all remaining portions of its empire. This is interpreted as a warning to Germany as well as to the United States and Great Britain.

In answer to a question at his press conference today, Secretary of State Cordell Hull implied that Washington would judge Vichy's sincerity by its actions rather than by its words.

Vichy Seen Stiffening

However, the note has added to a general impression in State Department circles that Vichy has stiffened somewhat against Germany and that this stiffening will continue so long as the German Army shows itself unable to win a quick victory in Russia.

Particularly welcome here is the explanation from Vichy that the recent decree ordering Gen. Maxime Weygand to submit his decisions to Vice-Premier Admiral Francois Darlan did not indicate that General Weygand, French Delegate-General in Africa, had been subordinated to Vice-Premier Darlan. It is now explained that general policy decisions should either be received from or addressed to Vice-Premier Darlan's office.

General Weygand is thought to be opposed to Franco-German collaboration beyond the terms of last year's armistice and to be a potent factor in curbing the pro-German tendencies of a number of Vichy officeholders. Persons here have also nursed along a slim hope that, if the ideal conditions present themselves, General Weygand may decide to strike one more blow for French liberty against Germany. It is for this reason that any subordinating of General Weygand to Vice-Premier Darlan, known as an Anglophobe, would be regretted here.

Quezon Ups War Fund

MANILA, Aug. 7 (AP)—President Quezon released an additional $5,000,000 for national defense today as war talk in the Far East intensified.

The money will be used to expand the Philippine Army and Constabulary forces. The Constabulary, at present numbering 10,000, is charged with domestic law enforcement but would form an important branch of the Army in case of emergency.

Says Stop Japan Now

SEATTLE, Aug. 7 (AP)—Gov. Charles Sprague of Oregon believes United States military and naval action is clearly warranted against Japan if economic weapons prove inadequate to stop its march in Asia.

"Japan must not be allowed to consolidate its territorial gains," he told 200 delegates to an 11-state conference of the Trust Division of the American Bankers' Association last night.

"In view of Japan's aggression, I see virtually no escape from a showdown at arms."

Germans Claim New Gains In Fighting in Ukraine

Continued from Page 1

have been at the side of his southern commander, field marshal Gen. Gerd von Rundstedt, yesterday and a newsreel shortly will disclose to the Germans that he consulted recently with Col.-Gen. Ritter von Leeb on the Baltic front.

Unlike the Smolensk front in the center, the Germans do not present the northern wing as a finished job. Part of Germany's Baltic forces are said to have been forced into trench warfare in order to fix the Russians for encirclement.

As for the new German-Finnish push toward Leningrad, for the first time in many days a Soviet communiqué told of sharp fighting on the Karelian Isthmus in the vicinity of Kakisalmi, 75 miles north of Leningrad. Today's communiqué, however, indicated that the Russians were holding their ground.

The Isthmus push apparently coincided with renewal of German pressure on Leningrad from the south, for the Russians said their troops were heavily engaged in combat with the Nazis on the Estonian front—presumably west of Lake Peipus.

The Soviet war bulletin indicated that the German and Finnish forces on the Karelian Isthmus were attempting to advance along the south shore of Lake Ladoga against stiff Russian resistance. The area where the fighting was reported was ceded to Russia by Finland under the treaty ending their 1939-40 war.

Fighting at Smolensk

The Russians also reported heavy fighting raged all day yesterday in the vital Smolensk sector on the road to Moscow and in the vicinity of Belaya Tserkov, south of the Ukrainian capital of Kiev.

As usual, the communiqué gave no indication of the turn these battles were taking, merely reporting that Russian troops were "fighting stubbornly."

The Soviet forces met the new German offensive in the Ukraine with the same sort of counter-punch which has blocked the road to Moscow from Smolensk, the Russians said. The first communiqué today told of battles raging on, day and night, in the sectors of Smolensk and Belaya Tserkov, south of Kiev. Moreover, it was implied that well-entrenched Russian Armies of the north were turning back successive assault waves of the Wehrmacht at Kholm, midway between Smolensk and Leningrad, and in Estonia.

Drive to Odessa

London military experts said Germany had been stopped in front of Smolensk and was preparing a drive toward the Black Sea port of Odessa to capture the lower end of the great railway system running north and south from Odessa to Leningrad. This drive, it was predicted, would be accompanied by new attacks in the north which would seek to isolate Leningrad and cut its rail lines.

As for Smolensk, the High Command gave this analysis:

"Before conclusion of the double battle at Bialystok and Minsk, speed units of the army and field SS (black-shirted storm-troopers) reached the strongly-defended Stalin Line which, running beyond the Dnieper and upper Dvina, possessed tremendously equipped strongholds in the fortified towns of Mogilev, Orsha, Vitebsk and Polotsk.

"We succeeded in forming bridgeheads on both sides of Polotsk in heavy fighting. Vitebsk was taken July 11 and the stubbornly defended Dnieper sector south of Mogilev and Orsha was penetrated according to plan in an attack across the river which was carried out to the accompaniment of local surprises.

"In ensuing days speed units then thrust eastward on a broad front along both sides of the road between Orsha and Smolensk."

The Luftwaffe, meanwhile, struck at Moscow last night for the 14th time at night since the war started, but the Russians declared the raid—like those which preceded it—had been unsuccessful.

They acknowledged there had been some civilian casualties, but declared there had been no damage to military targets.

Air Raiders Dispersed

Most of the Nazi air raiders were dispersed by Soviet night fighters or anti-aircraft fire far from the capital and only a few bombers reached the city, an announcement said.

Contradicting German assertions that most of the Soviet Air Force had been knocked out, the Russians said their planes delivered heavy blows yesterday at Nazi ground forces. Fourteen Nazi planes were reported destroyed during the day against Soviet losses of seven planes.

Henderson Warns On Hosiery Profiteers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 7

Women, rushing to buy up vanishing supplies of silk stocking were warned yesterday by Price Administrator Leon Henderson to beware of profiteers.

Requests are flooding in from all over the country asking him to put a ceiling on retail prices of silk hose, Mr. Henderson revealed today during testimony before the House Banking and Currency Committee.

He has refused to take such action, he explained, because practically any price rise in stocks already on the store shelves can be immediately put down as profiteering.

Mr. Henderson recommended that women act as local "police forces" in uncovering and publicizing firms that take advantage of them in their present plight.

Curb on Installment Buying Recommended by Henderson

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—Price Administrator Leon Henderson today recommended to Congress a firm curb on installment buying but advised that wage rates be kept in line with living costs through negotiation rather than by legislation.

Testifying before the House Banking and Currency Committee on the proposed price control bill, Mr. Henderson advocated use of powers in the 1933 Emergency Banking Act to regulate installment buying by increasing down payments and decreasing periods for payment.

"If you had unbridled potential installment credit, it would nullify our efforts at price stability," he told Representatives.

Describing rising wages as another potential cause of inflation, Mr. Henderson recommended that such increases be treated (1) by keeping the cost of living under control and (2) by the traditional method of bargaining between employer and employee.

Since the outbreak of the European war, hourly wage payments have increased approximately 8 per cent, compared with a 6 per cent rise in the cost of living, he estimated.

"The worker generally has made about a 2 per cent gain in his real wages so far," he told the Committee.

Wage Wave Falling Off

Mr. Henderson expressed confidence that the first "wage increase wave" that affected steel, cotton, automobile and coal industries chiefly, is "tailing off."

The authority to regulate installment buying is not contained in the price-control bill proposed to Congress by President Roosevelt because Federal Reserve legal experts have ruled that the President already has such power under the Emergency Banking Law, Mr. Henserson said. A section of that law gives the President authority to regulate or prohibit transactions involving the transfer or payment of credit by banking institutions as defined by him during a national emergency.

Several Committee members protested that Congress had no intention of regulating installment buying when it passed the 1933 law. Mr. Henderson's reply was that the authority for such regulation should now be specifically granted if it does not already exist.

Describing the American habit of buying automobiles, refrigerators, and other durable goods "on time" as one of the "most volatile" factors in inflation, Mr. Henderson estimated that an increase of 1 per cent in down payments plus a decrease of 1 per cent in the period allowed for payment would bring about a 1 per cent reduction in the demand for heavy goods, now competing with defense industries for material and labor.

Credit Versus Pay Rolls

Continuation of installment credit on its present basis would have the same effect as adding $2,000,000,000 or $3,000,000,000 to pay rolls, he estimated.

With power to regulate the extension of consumer credit "our job of maintaining the economic stability of the Nation will be greatly enhanced," he told the Committee.

Turning to the subject of wage regulation, likewise omitted in the proposed law, Mr. Henderson told the Committee that "no group in a community ought to take advantage of a special situation to get unwarranted and indecent rises in the charges it makes to the community."

At the same time, he insisted that as Price Administrator, he had no right to recommend any wage legislation without consent of the various governmental agencies concerned with labor affairs.

England, he said, has not seen fit to control wages, but has preferred to attack the problem through cost of living control with subsidies to the working man for food, clothing and rent that have "taken the necessity for wage increases out of the picture."

'Control of Income'

Control of wages, Mr. Henderson described as "really a control of income."

"If you undertook to control wages you would be controlling employers also," he warned.

He pointed to success the Office of Production Management has had in establishing wage ceilings for shipbuilding workers through its stabilization agreement with the industry and predicted that more such agreements might be advisable in the future.

"I do not regard it necessary to include everything in a price bill," he told the Committee. "We have not included utility costs, interest charges or transportation rates or charges for personal services, but that does not mean that I am unmindful that unless they are kept in bounds, we won't be able to head off inflation.

"Obviously, price inflation cannot be curbed if wages or any other cost is allowed constantly to rise."

Allied Industry Held War Key

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—Possessing "seven eighths of the economic power of the world," Great Britain and its allies are certain to win the war in the opinion of Prof. Harold F. Clark, of Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Stressing that he was "no prophet," but was basing his British victory forecast upon "self-evident facts," Professor Clark, addressing several hundred teachers attending the summer inter-divisional conference at Horace Mann Auditorium Aug. 5, saw Germany facing shortages of oil, copper, tin nickel, and man and industrial power. Moreover, he saw the Nazis "hopelessly outclassed" in airplane production by the United States and Great Britain and now operating on supplies they had stored and with the use of substitute material.

In emphasizing the industrial condition of Germany of which, he held, the world has "a completely erroneous impression," Professor Clark recalled that the United States produced more automobiles in the single month of April than the total registration of automobiles on record in Germany. He suggested this as an indication of what will happen when the full force of American production is felt.

"Germany will lose the war because the British Empire and the United States will produce far more airplanes than Germany and the conquered territories possibly can produce," he continued. "There are good reasons for thinking that the total horsepower of German aviation engines will not go much above 5,000,000 a month. The United States will move right on by this figure, and will double, triple and, if necessary, quadruple it."

In the light of past facts, the country that spends its economic power in arming before a war starts always loses, Professor Clark declared.

Germany's supply of oil and its access to oil is not sufficient to fight a mechanized war and at the same time operate industry in the conquered countries, he held. Its shortage of industrial workers and of skilled technicians is counting heavily against it, he added.

Professor Clark stressed that "there is no justification for an American expeditionary force," since mechanical superiority can and will win the war for the Allies.

Defense Production Soars

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP) — The production of light tanks increased 1,260 per cent during the second quarter of this year over the totals for the first three months of 1941, defense statisticians computed today.

The actual number of the 18-ton war machines produced was not disclosed, but it was learned that more than 225 a month are now being delivered.

The Office of Production Management does not make public figures on the output of guns, tanks and powder but it was learned that it has just compiled these percentages on the increases during April, May and June over January, February and March:

Machine guns, 69 per cent.

Medium (27-ton) tanks, 237 per cent.

Smokeless powder, 126 per cent.

TNT, 46 per cent.

Bombers, 45 per cent.

Training planes, 40 per cent.

Airplane deliveries during the first six months of the year amounted to 7,423 craft, but no details have been disclosed as to the number of each type.

July airplane production figures are now being compiled by the OPM, but it was learned authoritatively that they would show very little change from the 1,476 total reported for June.

Pork Barrel

Continued from Page 1

in the off-the-record conference of members last night which centered largely on attacks on Wendell L. Willkie and "outside" leadership, and against the proposed draft extension bill.

Conferees leaving the meeting forecast that "very few" House Republicans would vote to extend the one-year training period of selectees.

The Democrats ran into a factional leadership fight when a "unity plan" was worked out without Senator Barkley's knowledge by a group of Democrats and Republicans. Senator Chandler was a leader in negotiating this private agreement.

The agreement would have limited the extension of the draft by only one year. Senator Barkley rose to attack it and virtually admitted his expectation that the House would cut down his own 18-month extension plan. Chandler forces were defeated 50-21. With the Barkley plan certain to be passed, the fight now turns to the House.

The veto vote on the President's highway program follows:

For Overriding (57)

Democrats—41

Adams	Hatch	Russell
Andrews	Hayden	Schwartz
Bankhead	Hill	Smathers
Brown	Johnson (Col.)	Smith
Bunker	Kilgore	Stewart
Chandler	Lee	Thomas
Clark (Idaho)	Macfarland	Thomas (Okla.)
Clark (Mo.)	McCarran	Thomas (Utah)
Connally	McKellar	Truman
Downey	Mead	Tydings
Eastland	O'Daniel	Van Nuys
Ellender	O'Mahoney	Wallgren
George	Radcliffe	Wheeler
Glass	Reynolds	
	Rosier	

Republicans—15

Barbour	Gurney	Thomas (Idaho)
Brewster	Johnson (Calif.)	Tobey
Bridges	Langer	White
Brooks	Nye	Willis
Burton	Shipstead	
Davis		

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter, WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday.

Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 17.75mc (16.9m). Chimes radiocast 9:15 a. m. Services at 9:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

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Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

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Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 5:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mondays to Fridays, 15.13mc (19.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

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Third Sundays, 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time. 6.04mc (49.6m), 15.35mc (19.5m).

Lecture on Christian Science

Auspices 7th Church, New York City. Sunday, Aug. 10, 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 15.35mc (19.5m).

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 15c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

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112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 69 W. 94th St.—1 room, bath, kitchen, refrigeration, gas and electricity included; private house; $40.00. Ground floor; telephone service. References.

N. Y. C., 622 W. 114th St. (Apt. 43)—Available Sept. 1; 6 light, pleasant rooms, near Park, Columbia University, church and subway; reasonable.

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SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0690.

BOOKS WANTED

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WANTED—Two experienced good people, agreeable, adjustable, good dispositions and capable workers for private home and family. Cook, butler-houseman or waitress to help upstairs. Protestants desired. References required. Box 1133, Greenwich, Conn.

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Several matured men wanted to operate direct-to-the-home bakery routes for a reliable company. Salary $22 per week during short training period. After our training income of $30 or more is assured. Gas station men, laundry men and those who like outdoor work are successful with us. Write full particulars, giving age and past experience. Box L-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF CORPORATE NAME.

The undersigned officers of The Time Club Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of Massachusetts, located in Boston, county of Suffolk, hereby give notice that said corporation by an affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the members legally entitled to vote at a meeting called for the purpose and by articles of amendment duly executed according to law by the proper officers of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation June 26, 1941, and deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of chapter 155 of the General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, as amended, voted to change its name and adopt the name of Massachusetts Liquor Control League, Inc.

Edward P. Prendiville, President and Treasurer
George F. Nolan, Clerk
Frank O. Nourse
Majority of Directors.

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EXTRA profits selling famous Waltham Christmas Cards. 25-card $1 assortment pays you 50c. Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1. Complete line. Samples on approval. Waltham Art Publishers, 160 N. Washington, Dept. 443, Boston, Mass.

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Try Our Home-Baked Beans
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Percival Ave. Ph. 1668-W Kensington, Conn.
Just below Kensington Congregational Church

FRESH BLUEBERRY MUFFINS 30c
Beroth Bread Shops
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CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

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MIDDLETOWN

The Forest City Laundry

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John H. Ehlers, Prop. 248-250 William St. 'Phone 456

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Try **PELTON'S**
Tasty Sandwiches, Candy, Salted Nuts
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Your Gift Shop
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'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
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NEW HAVEN

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HARDeWARE STORE
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RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
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CONNECTICUT

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GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

DEVINE BROS., Inc.
Successors to
Bishop & Lynes and the Ferris-Devine Co.
COAL and FUEL OIL
Masons' Building Supplies
Ready-Mix Concrete
Commerce St. (24-hour service) First St.
Tel. 6-4421 Tel. 6-4431

OLDEN TIME BOTTLING WORKS
Norwalk's Favorite Beverages
DRY GINGER ALE
and many other delicious flavors
WM. H. FERRIS, Prop.
9 Van Zant St., East Norwalk Tel. 6-5430

BLUE SUNOCO
STREAMLINE ACTION MOTOR FUEL
Norwalk Sunoco Service Station
CHARLES H. PALLMAN
Corner Merwin and West Avenue, Norwalk
25% OFF ALL Jantzen Bathing Suits
Bathing Caps—.15
All bathing supplies reduced
DONNELLY'S
31 Washington St., South Norwalk

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

The KINGSBURY Shop
The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning
Post Rd., Noroton, Conn. Darien 5-2116
49 River St., Stamford, Conn. Phone 4-1532

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
ATLANTIC AND BELL STREETS
Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices
Tel. 3-6846

Brown Brothers Ideal Market
ONE PARK ROW
PHONE 4-1193

GEORGE SARVINAS, Inc.
Furriers Exclusive
FUR STORAGE
CLEANING and GLAZING
RESTYLING and REPAIRING
Telephone 3-5605
30 Park Row, Stamford, Conn.

Buettner's
PARK PLACE AT SUMMER ST.
Everybody can save money in Buettner's August Furniture Sale

WATERBURY

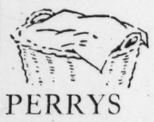
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
August Furniture Sale
"Have a Lovely Home for Less"

"blue coal"
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Headquarters for
"ARROW" SHIRTS
Arrow Hitt $2.00
Arrow Dale $2.50
"Mitoga" figure fit and Sanforized Shrunk
See them today

Picnic Time Is Here!



Enjoy Leisure Hours While We Do Your Laundry
PERRYS Phone 3-3161

Buy All Your Winter Bedding Now
Blankets and Domestics
All our famous makes at extremely low prices.
Sale Starts August 7th
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

Enjoy Life Outdoors!
Tennis and Golf Equipment—Tents, Cots, Hammocks, Stoves, and Jugs for Camping.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND STREET

Buy Diamonds now while things are reasonably low in price.
W. E. PIERPONT
Jeweler 159 Bank Street

We are announcing our
Summer Clearance Sale
of all boys' and men's wearables.
Prices Greatly Reduced
ST. JOHN & SULLIVAN
70 South Main Street Phone 4-4822

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

New York

ALBANY

Jacques & Rene
HAIR STYLISTS
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
113 State St. Dial 5-5515

Buy
FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
178 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2104

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Save Work . . Save Money with these helpful Killip Services
Curtains expertly laundered and refinished . . . . blankets washed the "woolen-mills way" and new bindings sewed on . . . . pillows sanitized . . . . rugs cleaned by safe methods . . . . frayed collars and cuffs on men's shirts replaced with new sanforized ones.
These are just a few of the services which have made the name Killip a symbol for time saving and money saving in thousands of homes.
Get the Killip Quality LAUNDERING COMPANY
FOR SERVICE - - Phone 5-3311

G. V. & F. W. CAMERON
Glass
Hardware Paint
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses, Western Avenue

Hoag & Taylor
Maiden Lane and James St.
All 1.50 Neckwear 95c
All 1.00 Neckwear 69c
both summer ties and those for year round wear

Buy Whitney Furniture During August and Save 10% to 50%
WHITNEYS

Visit
L. J. HOVER'S WAYSIDE FURNITURE STORE
887 Central Ave., opposite Danker's
Lower overhead means lower prices on quality furniture
Open Evenings Dial 8-3824

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Going Away?
Make your first stop Sears for sensational savings on vacation needs.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
154 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

Buy Now!
During Our
August Sale
of FUR COATS and CLOTH COATS
MORTON CO'Y, Inc.
37 COURT STREET

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Building Supplies
Be prepared for your winter's coal. "Same Coal—Same Mine—all the Time"
345-351 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2349

AUGUST SALE OF FURNITURE
Every penny spent is an investment!
THE FAIR STORE
Half-Yearly Sale
Spring and Summer Dresses
Hannah Crowe
Sixty Eight Chenango

Last Two Days Sale
Men's Florsheim Summer Shoes
ends Saturday, August 9th
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

FURNITURE AND FUR SALES CONTINUE
Foresighted and economy-minded folks are buying now in these August Sales. When you investigate our high quality and low prices you will understand their reasons. Don't delay. Come in today.
at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 2-0360—2-3623

BRONXVILLE INN
Complete Plank Steak Dinner $1.00
Charcoal-Broiled Steak, Fish, Chicken Full Course
Luncheon 60c-75c, Sunday Dinners $1.25, Dinner $1.00, Sunday Supper 75c
Club luncheons, dinners, wedding, shower and bridge parties thoughtfully planned, skillfully executed.
For Reservations Phone BR. 2-4224
56 Pondfield Rd. W., Cor. of Bronxville Rd. Corner of Bronxville Rd.

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-2252

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags

Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

Tel. 2-1246—2-1247 **Free Delivery Prompt Service**
Mac's Grocery
FANCY GROCERIES
FRUITS and VEGETABLES
112 KRAFT AVENUE

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Riverside 5397, 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hens & Kelly, Inc.
Give and Redeem
S. & H. Green Stamps
A filled stamp book may be used in any department as a $2 payment on any merchandise!
Shop at Hens & Kelly's
Main at Mohawk—Buffalo, N. Y.

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main St. Un. 6600

HOTEL STATLER FLOWER SHOP
James T. Longley
The Finest in **FLOWERS** at All Times
Telephones
WA 3545—WA 4600

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW TURBANWAV
and other types of
Permanent Waving

The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
Mabel Rath Wedekindt
1165 Delaware Avenue LINcoln 5410

GRETCHEN BEAUTY SALON
Hair Stylists
Newest Trend Adapted to Individual Needs
143 Bidwell Parkway Lincoln 6166
Open Wednesday and Friday Evenings

CORTLAND

GAS SUNOCO OILS
R. E. ALLEN & SON
Dealers
30 GROTON AVENUE

GLOVERSVILLE

Fashionable
FUR COATS
Dependable Quality
Expert Workmanship
Reasonable Prices
Convenient Payments
Martin & Naylor's

Your Savings Account insured up to $5,000
Chartered by the U. S. Government
GLOVERSVILLE FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION
52 North Main Street
GLOVERSVILLE NEW YORK

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

CHARLES DISTEFANO
South Main Street Fruit Market
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Daily
Woodside Ave. and S. Main, Ph. 4770

HORNELL

R. H. CARTER
Commercial and Industrial Electrical Construction
76 Seneca St. Phone 343
Hornell, N. Y.

NEW YORK

ITHACA

Headquarters in Ithaca for
Wallpaper, BPS Paint
Barreled Sunlight, Linoleums, Shades and Venetian Blinds
R. F. SMITH
120-122 West State Street Ph. 2688

HERRON'S
Shoes
for all the family
X-Ray Shoe Fitting
138 East State St. Ithaca, N. Y.

Mobilgas
Mel Comfort's Socony Service
SENECA ST. GARAGE
Phone 2505
Gas, Oil, Lubrication, Batteries, Tires
Plus "Friendly Service"
Packard Sales and Service

Beat Rising Prices in
Rothschild's
August Sale of Furniture

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

KENMORE

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

LARCHMONT

YAHN RADIO CO.
LARCHMONT'S LEADING RADIO HEADQUARTERS
1929 Palmer Ave. Tel. Larch. 2121

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
EASY WASHERS, FRIGIDAIRES
CHAMBERS' RANGES
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
1921 PALMER AVENUE
1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton, Longines, Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

Long Island

BAY SHORE

Norge Refrigerators
with new Night-Watch Automatic Defrosting. Works while you sleep.
MORRIS FREEDMAN
5-9-11 W. Main St. Phone Bay Shore 20

BAY SHORE—Babylon

FERRARO'S FOOD MARKET
Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Ship Chandler
Prime Meats—Fruits—Vegetables
Dairy Products
Phones Babylon 529 and 530
6-10 East Main Street

DOUGLASTON

P. N. BRUNING
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Quality Groceries—Fruits
Vegetables
We strive to please
244-04 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Bayside 9-1571—1572

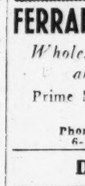
Douglaston Service Station
GAS—OIL
Washing—Greasing
Repairs
245 St. and Northern Boulevard
Bayside 9-7142

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY Woodmere
CEDARHURST 1714
CHATEAU MARKET
JOHN BERGER, Prop.
SELECT MEATS
POULTRY and PROVISIONS
STATION PLAZA

FLUSHING



Whitman's Auction Rooms
137-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

Dane & Murphy
FIREPROOF STORAGE
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE MOVING
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th Street, Flushing, N. Y.
Phone Independence 3-5535

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8848, Tuesday and Thursday, 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Every evening except Saturday and Sunday, 5-7. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP
MEN HEALTH SPOT, ETONIC
WOMEN ENNA JETTICK, HEALTH SPOT, TREADEASY
CHILDREN KALI-STEN-IKS, BOY SCOUTS, SADDLE-MASTERS
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
39-06 Main Street Fl. 9-5958
Next to Crawford Clothes

AUGUST SALE
of Beautiful Fur Coats and Capes at Spectacular Savings
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
Master Furriers
We also carry the well-known HOLLANDER DYED PRODUCTS
41-16 Main Street Ph. Ind. 3-5235

Flushing Camera Exchange

Cameras
Sold, Bought, Exchanged
Developing Printing
Supplies
37-07 Main Street Ind. 3-6030
Opp. Abramson's

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Boulevard 8-7863 Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St., Republic 9-5160

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Berair
Really Remarkable Sodas
Lunch—Fountain—Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

Marthe Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
Tues. and Fri. Eves. until 8 P. M.
119-59 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-3868

FREEPORT

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
12 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

LITWAK'S
Cordially invites the patronage of The Christian Science Monitor Readers to their *New Home* at
90 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Where you will see the very last word in new decorative ideas to beautify your home.

Carol Green's
PRESENTS
PRE $1.00 DAY VALUES
Save up to 50%, or more, on Bathing Suits, Beachwear, Sportswear, Dresses, etc.
BUY NOW AND SAVE
60 So. Main Street 'Phone Free. 6163

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired. Roofing, Gutters, Leaders, Copper and Tin Work Range, and Furnace Repairing
778 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 521

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

MURPHY'S
Storage Warehouse
Moving—Shipping—Packing
Fireproof Vaults
Phone Great Neck 549

Millincourt CHOCOLATES
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
Old Fashioned Candy attractively boxed, 65c per pound.
55 SOUTH MIDDLE NECK ROAD

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

★ Hempstead Red Star Market ★
J. STRAUS
Fruits and Vegetables
Free Delivery
298 FRONT STREET
Hempstead 3274

Beach and Lawn Furniture
BLUMBERG'S
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

HAM HAZELTON
TYDOL SERVICE STATION
383 FRONT STREET
HEMPSTEAD 6734

August Sales
Savings 10 to 25%
ALBERT'S FURNITURE Co., Inc.
267 Front Street

HOLLIS

A call to HOllis 5-2421 will give you the answer to any printing problem.
BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street, Hollis
Just a few steps from Jamaica Avenue

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 9-6327, 9 to 12 Monday Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

Fine Furniture and Rugs
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
CAMEO SHOPS
40-34 82nd Street
Opposite Jackson Theatre
HA. 4-8310

FALL FUR SALE
Queens Retail Furrier
Hollander Dyed and Blended Furs
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

The Open Window
Serving Fine Food
LUNCHEON, TEA, DINNER
SUNDAYS, ONLY DINNER
Olive Walsh, President
79-09 Roosevelt Ave. HA. 9-9395

HARVEY'S
LUGGAGE AND GIFT SHOP
Trunks—Bags—Leather Goods and Novelties
Ph. NEwtown 9-6085 37-52 82nd St.

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

PHILIP BOMBACI'S
QUALITY MARKET
Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
MONARCH BRANDS
HAvemeyer 9-3290 80-28 37th Avenue

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

THE CURIOSITY SHOP
Established 1925
Antiques—Interior Decorating—Gifts
SLIP COVERS, UPHOLSTERING
79-23 37th Avenue Hav. 9-4776

JAMAICA

JAMAICA REFRIGERATION
150-06 Liberty Ave.
SERVICE—SALES
Approved Authorized Dealers
• NORGE • KELVINATOR
• G. E. • PHILCO
• FRIGIDAIRE • CROSLEY
For prompt repair service—Republic 9-7200

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

JAMAICA
(Continued)

'blue coal'
Ask about our Budget Plan
93-02 183rd Street
Hollis 5-7900

KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke | Coal White-Red | Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

LYNBROOK—Malverne

Coffee Cakes Our Specialty
MALVERNE Bakery
253 Hempstead Ave. Lyn 3087

MANHASSET

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS SUPER SERVICE
GUARANTEED U. K. USED CARS
VILLAGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
R. G. SEIBERT, Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 222 St. Phone Ho 5-5161

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED Hempstead and 99th Ave. Hollis 5-0020
Used Cars Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd. Hollis 6-3220

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R.K.O.

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Dinners
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Receptions Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

BAB-O
JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
Virginia 9-2110
106-09 Jamaica Ave.

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
Diamonds — Watches
Jewelry
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y. Virginia 7-0032

WONDER DAIRY
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
115 JAMAICA AVENUE
For Service Phone Vir. 7-6704

Crossword Quiz Answers

H	O	P	E				O	M	A	R
A		A	N	A	R	C	H	Y		I
W	E		D	R	E	A	M		M	N
K	R	A		A	D	E		S	A	G
	A	H	A	B			N	O	O	N
	S	E	W				B	U	S	
	M	A	N	E		P	I	S	A	
B	U	D		D	E	E		A	R	C
A	S		B	E	L	L	S		D	O
R		V	A	N	I	L	L	A		A
K	N	A	R				Y	A	W	L

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway

H. Hobby Al. Neill
MAYTAG WASHER & IRONER SHOP
Sales and Service
Washers, Ironers, Vacuums
Refrigerators, Oil Burners
148 NORTH PARK AVE. TEL. 6429

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

MAMARONECK

"Station Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats, Suits
FURS REMODELED, STORED
101 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

Marion Young
RESTAURANT
Luncheon • Afternoon Tea
Dinner
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
MO. 7-4073 57 Prospect Ave.

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS INC.
Direct From Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

LIKNU Service
LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
27 Prospect Avenue
Mo-8 3070—9225

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

The Latest and Best in Wearables for Women and Misses, Economically Priced at
STERN'S
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NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

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NEW YORK

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E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars. 3900, W. P. 8866

Hartsdale Coal Company
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Coal, Oil, Wood, Coke
Hartsdale Phone Scars. 329

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Barneys
for
LINENS

Our August Coat and Fur Sale
Now in Progress
THE IMPERIAL
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ATLANTIC *WHITE FLASH*
GASOLINE AND MOTOR OILS
Our lubrication service is thorough, prompt, and inexpensive.
LEE TIRES
Redmond's Service Station
194 ERIE BOULEVARD

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NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

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128 JAY STREET

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RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

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Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
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EST. 1822
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Seasonable Flowers
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409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

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Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
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Estimates Without Obligation
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The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

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Bramley & Co.
Incorporated
Westchester's House of Diamonds
199 Main Street, White Plains

ALL YOUR TIRE NEEDS
will be met here courteously and efficiently
Tire Service Inc.
Special Attention to Women Drivers!
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August Sale of Furs
Substantial Reductions at
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146 East Post Road Tel. W. P. 1129

PONTIAC
The New Leader for 1941
For a Better Deal See
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Everything Drastically Reduced
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

The portrait of Ananda Mahidol, Thailand's youthful monarch, has appeared on the stamps of that country for the first time in a recent issue just received in the United States. This brings to memory the first interview the young king gave out when he was notified that he was to ascend the throne of Siam. This was on

Thailand's New Stamps

March 7, 1935, when he was 11 years old. He was attending school in Lausanne, Switzerland, and when asked if he were glad to be king, he replied, "No." He was then asked what he liked to do, and he replied that he liked to play with locomotives and trains. When it was suggested that he would be able to have a great many of his favorite toys when he became king, he replied, "No, I won't. They won't let me."

His likeness appears on the 2-satangs, brown; 3s., green; 5s., violet, and 10s., red. A harvesting scene picturing a native plowing a rice field, with a bullock pulling the plow, is shown on the 15s., blue and black; 25s., gray and orange, and 50s., orange and gray. A native temple is shown on the 1-baht, ultramarine and gray; 2b., carmine-rose and gray; 3b., green and gray; 4b., black and red, and 10b., dark olive and yellow.

Stamps From Other Lands

Croatia — It is reported that an issue of stamps will be released for this country in the near future. The stamps are to picture various buildings in Karlobag, Ogulin, and Zagreb.

France—The 1.40-francs "Peace" type stamp of the 1932-39 series has been overprinted "1F" in red.

French Equatorial Africa — A series of eight new stamps, on which are pictured local scenes, has been released by the Free France officials.

Germany—The "Brown Ribbon" stamp commemorating the annual horse race this year is a 1' mark, 50 pf. value which sells at double face value. This stamp has recently been released.

Hungary—A report has been received that the 1-pengo, 2p. and 5p. stamps of the 1938 series will be replaced by similar values showing a recent portrait of Regent Horthy.

Netherlands Indies—Two stamps showing the portrait of Queen Wilhelmina have recently been received. These are the 10-gulden, green, and the 25g., orange.

Portugal—A new 4-escudos, yellow-green, and a 15e., orange, picturing the "symbol of aviation" design have been added to the current airmail series of stamps.

Uruguay — A 5-pesos stamp in vermilion color, showing the portrait of Artigas, has been added to that series begun in 1939.

United States

This month will see the issuance of three new airmail stamps, the 10-cent, 15-cent, and 20-cent. The 10-cent, purple, will be issued first day at Atlantic City, New Jersey, on Aug. 15. The 15-cent, brown, will be issued first day at Baltimore, Maryland, on Aug. 19. The 20-cent, green, will be issued first day at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Aug. 27.

Collectors desiring first-day covers may send addressed envelopes, not in excess of 10, to the Postmasters at the above offices with cash or postal money orders to cover the cost of the stamps. Postage stamps positively will not be accepted in payment. Covers should be pencil marked in the upper right corner to show the number of stamps to be affixed. Envelopes should not be smaller than 3 by 6 inches. Requests for unusual arrangements and plate numbers cannot be honored. Orders for uncancelled stamps must not be included with requests for covers.

Queen Wilhelmina Adorns Netherlands Indies Stamps.

Questions and Answers

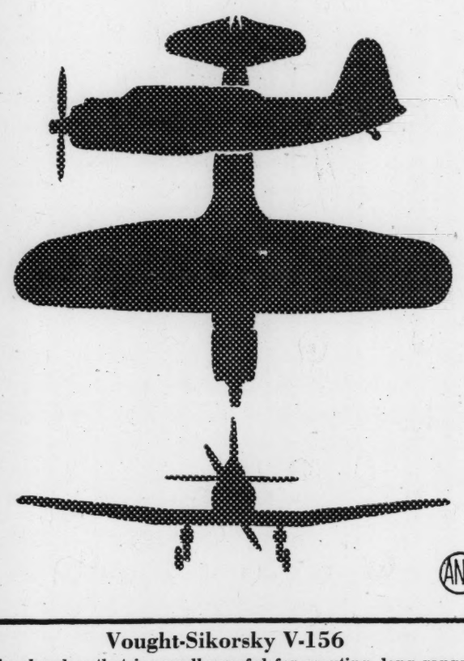
Q. I am writing to ask you how I could ascertain the value of old stamps. Mrs. J. N.

A. The Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue published by Scott Publications, Inc., New York City, contains a listing and price value of every known stamp ever issued by any country. This catalogue may be obtained through your book or stamp dealer. Its price is $3.

Q. From time to time, I run across the expression "Back Stamp" applied to envelopes that have gone through the mail. Will you please explain what this means? J. M. T.

A. A Back Stamp is a postmark that is applied to the back of an envelope or cover to denote the time the letter was received at the office of destination.

Know America's Planes



Vought-Sikorsky V-156

A dive bomber that is equally useful for scouting, long-range observation, attack and horizontal bombing, smoke-screen laying and photographic work—that's the Vought-Sikorsky V-156, which typifies the amazing diversity of American aircraft. Adaptable alike for land and sea operations, the V-156 is powered by Pratt & Whitney radial engine and has a retractable landing gear, replaceable by twin pontoons. Points of recognition include the long cockpit housing and hinged outer wing panels, which fold upwards to conserve storage space.

In Lighter Vein

Not Done

There are many jokes about evacuees now going the rounds, but here is a true story of two little London evacuees in Suffolk which had set the whole village, where they are billeted with relatives, roaring with laughter.

One afternoon, on the farm at which they are staying, they accompanied the farmer as he made his rounds of the henhouses and came back with a basketful of brown eggs. On the following afternoon they again went round with the farmer and brought back another basket of lovely brown eggs.

On the third day they were allowed to go alone to collect the eggs. When they returned, one of the little Londoners turned to the farmer and said:

"Here they are. We left two until tomorrow, cos they aren't quite done yet. They're still white."—Answers.

More Howlers

A worm looks like a caterpillar that has been shaved.

Petroleum is a sort of oil-cloth used for covering floors.

Where Would You Find—

1. A Neapolitan?
2. The units of U. S. armed forces whose flag is known as a standard?
3. Damascus?
4. Pope Field?
5. The two States which bound New Jersey?
6. A strawberry-tree?
7. The Gulf of Saros?
8. A reichsmark?
9. Parker Dam?
10. The "Citrus Capital of Florida?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Dried Milk Is Made?

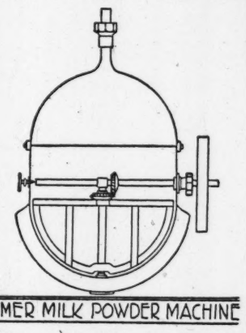
Natural fresh cows' milk is made up mostly of water. In fact, in every 100 pounds of milk may be found more than 85 pounds of water. Dried milk (also known variously as milk powder, dehydrated milk, or dessicated milk) is made from whole or skimmed milk which has been evaporated to dryness.

The milk powder industry and the condensed milk industry are closely related in origin and history. The fundamental purpose in each case is the same, namely, to reduce the bulk of milk to a minimum for economical transportation, while preserving the milk as nearly as possible in its original condition.

Milk powder is really nothing but evaporated milk of greater concentration, and the invention of manufacturing processes for both forms of milk began about the middle of the 19th century.

Among the several processes for making dried milk may be mentioned the Wimmer process in which the milk is warmed in a vacuum pan similar to that used in making condensed milk until evaporation has reduced the water content of the milk to about 30 per cent. Within the pan is a mechanical stirrer which stirs the warm milk until the contents of the pan are reduced to a dough-like mass, which is then removed and the drying completed in the open air without additional heating.

Another method, known as the Merrell-Soule Process first condenses the milk to perhaps one-fourth its volume by means of a vacuum pan. This still-fluid milk is then forced through a small jet, which breaks it up into a fine spray which passes through a current of warm dry air in an evaporating chamber. The tiny droplets offer



WIMMER MILK POWDER MACHINE

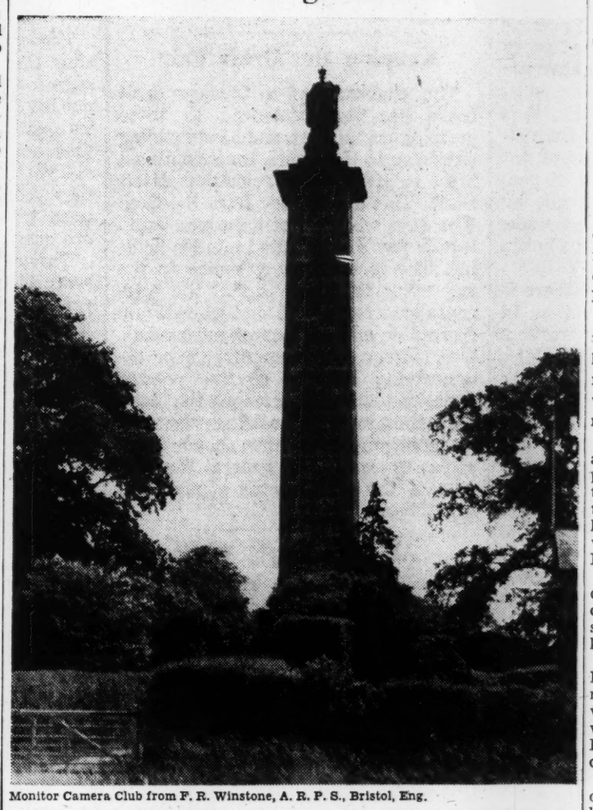
a maximum surface for evaporation, drying in the warm air almost instantly, and the milk drops to the bottom of the chamber in the form of a snow-like powder, no grinding being necessary.

—W. P. Keasbey

Daily Quotation

NO man is rich whose expenditures exceed his means; and no one is poor whose incomings exceed his outgoings.—HALIBURTON.

A Land Lighthouse!



Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, Eng.

The Dunster Pillar, 100 feet high, near Lincoln, England. This lighthouse was built in 1752, to guide travelers at night over the great open spaces of Lincoln Heath.

It Has Been Said of Greatness

He is not great, who is not greatly good.—Shakespeare.

Distinction is the consequence, never the object, of a great mind.—Washington Allston.

Nothing can be truly great which is not right.—Johnson.

If any man seek for greatness, let him forget greatness and ask for truth, and he shall have both.—Horace Mann.

A really great man is known by three signs—generosity in the design, humanity in the execution, moderation in success.—Bismarck.

There never was any heart truly great and gracious, that was not also tender and compassionate.—South.

No man has come to true greatness who has not felt in some degree that his life belongs to his race, and that what God gives him He gives him for mankind.—Phillips Brooks.

A solemn and religious regard to spiritual and eternal things is an indispensable element of all true greatness.—Daniel Webster.

Hiker Keeps Word

St. Louis, Mo.

Louis Klaus of East St. Louis is one draftee who has not lost his faith in human nature under the discipline of army life, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat discovers.

Soldiers at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where Private Klaus is stationed, had recently been ordered to get rid of their cars, since the unit was going on maneuvers and might thereafter be transferred.

A few days ago, on his way to a town near the post, Louis Klaus picked up a hitch hiker. Finding that the stranger was headed in the right direction, and satisfied of his honesty, Klaus asked him if he would drive his car to East St. Louis.

The stranger agreed. Back at camp, Klaus packed his own civilian clothes and those of other soldiers in the car, surrendered his keys, and off drove the hitch hiker.

Back at home, Mr. and Mrs. Klaus were discussing ways and means of getting their son's car, when their bell rang—and they went to the door to find Mack Dudd of Texas, the car, the clothes, all in good order!

Realistic Mr. Klaus made sure of that, himself. But then, when he found that everything was as it should be, he and Mrs. Klaus entertained Mack Dudd, hitch hiker, for the night; and sent their son's new friend on his way next morning with a hearty breakfast—and a twenty dollar bill.

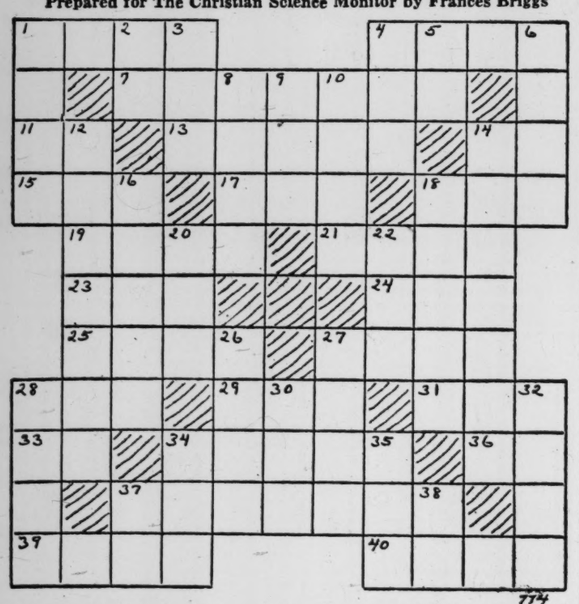
Where Would You Find

(Answers)

1. A native or resident of Naples, Italy.
2. The name given a flag carried by mounted or motorized units.
3. In Syria, its capital.
4. A U. S. Army flying field at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.
5. New York and Pennsylvania.
6. A small evergreen tree of southern Europe, bearing edible fruit which resembles strawberries.
7. The northeastern arm of the Aegean Sea.
8. The monetary unit of Germany.
9. It is on the Colorado River in Arizona-California; 340 feet high, it was built for water supply and power.
10. Winter Haven; it is the center of 16,500 acres of orange and grapefruit groves, and contains nine citrus packing houses.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



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Across

1—What was all that remained in Pandora's box?
4—What poet was called "the tentmaker"?
7—What do you call the absence of government?
11—Pronoun.
13—Pharaoh's butler had what interpreted by Joseph?
14—Symbol for manganese is what?
15—What is a long-tailed ape of Indian region?
17—What American humorist was born at Kentland, Ind.?
18—To droop.
19—Who commands "Pequod" in "Moby Dick"?
21—Middle of the day is what?
23—To fasten with needle and thread.
24—What is a motor coach?
25—What is long hair growing about neck of a horse?
27—What place is scene of opera "Monna Vanna"?
28—Sprout.
29—Balmoral Castle is on banks of what river?
31—What is an object having a bowlike curvature?
33—While.
34—A carillon is a set of what?
36—Act.
37—What flavoring extract comes from a plant of orchid family?
39—What is a knot or burr in wood?
40—What is a ship's small boat?

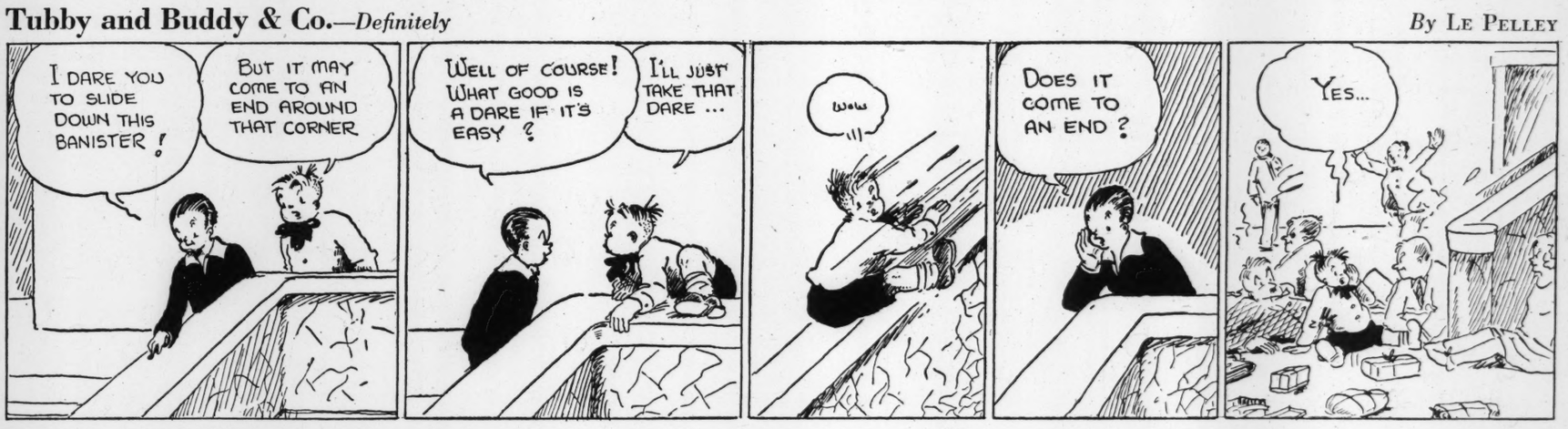
Down

1—What bird of prey was formerly trained for hunting?
2—Bryn Mawr College is in what State (abbr.)?
3—Conclusion.
4—What is the practical unit of electrical resistance?
5—Belonging to me.
6—A circle.
8—What do you call a native of Nejd?
9—The ruby is of what color?
10—What city of France gave its name to a kind of stone?
12—Who was one of greatest scholars of the Renaissance and Reformation period?
14—What is a kind of roof named after a French architect?
16—Forward.
18—What American bandmaster composed many marches?
20—What is one of slender bristles of certain grasses?
22—What is a Japanese sash?
26—Where was first home of man?
27—Roll of parchment is what?
28—What is a poetic term for a sailing vessel?
30—Who was a Biblical high priest?
32—What is a solid mineral fuel?
34—Obstruction.
35—How is a fox often described?
37—What State is north of North Carolina (abbr.)?
38—What is a river of Latvia?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Definitely*

By Le Pelley


I DARE YOU TO SLIDE DOWN THIS BANISTER!
BUT IT MAY COME TO AN END AROUND THAT CORNER
WELL OF COURSE! WHAT GOOD IS A DARE IF IT'S EASY?
I'LL JUST TAKE THAT DARE ...
WOW!!!
DOES IT COME TO AN END?
YES...

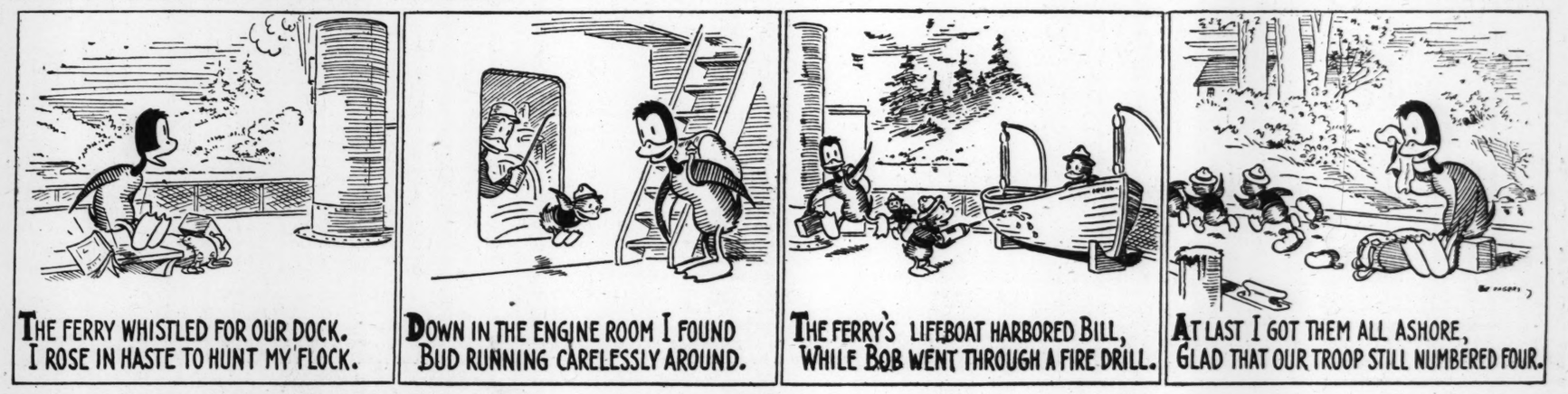
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Bewildered Pup*

By Rodgers

Well, sir, I was more puzzled than ever this A.M. when I overheard Aunt Sue and the Boss talking about his "grand idea"!
I can't think of anything we need less than more fresh air here at the farm, and yet, as near as I can make out, the Boss sent the money he made from his roadstand to a "Fresh Air Fund"!
I guess it's just one of those things a pup isn't supposed to understand!

The Adventures of Waddles—*All Ashore!*

By The Hagers


THE FERRY WHISTLED FOR OUR DOCK. I ROSE IN HASTE TO HUNT MY FLOCK.
DOWN IN THE ENGINE ROOM I FOUND BUD RUNNING CARELESSLY AROUND.
THE FERRY'S LIFEBOAT HARBORED BILL, WHILE BOB WENT THROUGH A FIRE DRILL.
AT LAST I GOT THEM ALL ASHORE, GLAD THAT OUR TROOP STILL NUMBERED FOUR.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Workers: Needed but Idle

Can the average American visualize 10,000 persons out of work? Possibly so, for a metropolitan baseball park or bathing beach these days may hold several times this number enjoying themselves.

But can he visualize 10,000 persons at work? Probably not, for the factory operations to employ this number are too extended for the eye to take in at a sweep. More important today, it is doubtful if many comprehend the volume of goods that can be turned out for defense by such a number of people—or that must be turned out by many tens and hundreds of thousands, even millions, in order to win the battle of production.

At the height of that battle there is now the uncomfortable situation in which not 10,000 but 175,000 workers are suddenly faced with possible idleness through the impounding of silk supplies in warehouses for defense needs. More thousands of gasoline station attendants in eastern States are laid off by the ending of night shifts between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m.

Where to re-employ these myriads of idle hands is a major problem. In the case of silk the OPM and OPACS are endeavoring immediately to arrange a resumption or substitution of work on an approximately normal scale.

Unpleasant as it may sound, these are only two of numerous dislocations forced upon the American people and likely to be forced upon them by the necessity of arming against Hitlerism and its satellite schools of aggression.

As a kind of rude compensation the armament drive sets up an intensive demand for workers in many mechanical lines, so that those who are forced out of jobs at present have a better than ordinary prospect of finding new employment along with some thousands of unemployed being gradually reabsorbed. The service of the Government employment offices should be used to the utmost in this process, and every agency for retraining to provide the needed skills should receive support.

Yet there is evidently something to be desired in the speed of organizing defense production. One would think that by this time there would be facilities organized for employing almost any available labor force in the service of supply. Certainly the cry from the training camps and maneuver grounds has been one for equipment—actual guns, planes, and tanks with which to practice.

Each day, gratifyingly, brings accounts of new factories made ready for production and of long lists of Army and Navy contracts let. Yet almost every day, too, brings disturbing reports of administrative tangles in Washington, of delay and confusion in getting decisions, and of red tape where there should be prompt action.

Even in the automobile industry, where defense orders have been placed in biggest volume, R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers, voices concern lest the scaling down of motorcar production to save metal may turn 200,000 men out of work before employment is organized for them in the munitions making which they would be glad to forward.

Certainly this situation calls for every possible ounce of pressure on defense production and for more unified direction of it to the end that every available man-hour of skilled or partly skilled labor shall be turned to account in the contest for freedom.

Keeping the Draft Fair

The chairman of a Chicago draft board has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and its examining physician to two years, for accepting a bribe to give a draft registrant deferment. This is a far cry from the Civil War days when a Northern man could legally pay a substitute to do his fighting. The incident gives notice to the aggressive totalitarians that the "corrupt democracies" will not tolerate any corruption of their defense mechanism. It is, moreover, a commentary upon the underlying honesty of the average American citizen that among the many thousands in draft board service only an infinitesimal few have shown themselves unworthy. In general the fairness of the draft boards appears unquestioned.

All in a Day's Walk

Gasoline economy suggests some beneficial consequences. People who have never learned to walk do not realize what they have missed, but they may find out. Even a mile, at leisurely gait, on a country road may open up a new world. Passing trees near enough to touch their bark or leaves, and treading through moist and fragrant grass on one's way to business are experiences no rubber-tire travel can impart.

What our literature owes to walking will never be estimated. It was roaming on foot through Hawkshead and Grasmere, round Derwent Water and Windermere, that inspired Wordsworth to write his pastoral poetry. It is doubtful if daffodils would burst upon the inward eye of one who slipped through Rydal in a motor car.

Thoreau, to our great benefit, was a walker too. So was Charles Dickens. To his excursions in London streets we owe the savory description of Mrs. Gamp's lodgings at the bird-fancier's "next door but one to the celebrated mutton-pie shop, and directly opposite to the original cat's meat warehouse." If he had not had the habit of prowling about "The City" within hearing of Bow Bells, he could never have given us the offices of Dombey and Son near East India House, which teemed "with suggestions of precious stuffs and stones, tigers, elephants, howdahs, hookahs, umbrellas, palm trees, palanquins" and such things, or the "little timber midshipmen in obsolete naval uniforms" like the one by the shop door of Solomon Gills.

He might never have come upon Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings or the lady's pew at St. Clement's Danes, "with genteel company and my own hassock and being partial to evening service not too crowded." He might have missed the counting house of Scrooge & Marley, and Micawber's house in Windsor Terrace. And one might have missed reading-matter for many a gasless evening.

The Time Approaches

We read in the papers that people are still going to the beaches. Tourist resorts are having one of their best seasons in years. Secretary Ickes asks for 'gasless Sundays,' but we come to town and find as many people pleasure-riding as ever. It's hard to convince ourselves that it's necessary for us to make the sacrifices they're asking of us.

The selectee whom Miss Mary Hornaday thus quoted in an Intimate Message from Washington a few days ago put his finger on a weak spot in America's national armor—the unhappy fact that the people of the United States are not yet awake to the grave conditions they face and the painful steps they must trace before peace and security are once again assured.

Today the only civilian class making a sacrifice is the manufacturer whose raw materials have climbed in cost, whose prices have been limited by decree, and whose pay rolls have jumped, but even he will hardly begin to feel the pinch until increased taxes begin to shave away his profits. No ceiling has yet been fixed for costs of commodities in general, including farm products, or for wages and rents. But either this must be done soon or civilians will suffer the worse rigors of inflation.

Faced with the prospect of severely high Federal taxes to pay for the defense program, what preparation is being made by the average American? What economies is he putting into effect today in order to meet the tax bills of 1942?

Do American consumers realize that probably only one-half as many new automobiles will be produced to meet the demand next year? It will not be a matter then of higher prices but of doing without. And this applies not merely to gasoline and new motors but also to refrigerators, electrical appliances, practically everything made of metal, and to all building materials. With the Nation on a war footing there can be little building of new homes. Use must be made of property now available.

Americans cannot eat their cake and have it, too. To pay for defense, they must do without other things. The budget for food, clothing, and ordinary expense will have to be trimmed. Experiences of the first World War must be lived over again—but this time the costs will be even higher.

The soldier reading of crowds at the beaches need not fret; the tourists may be having their last fling for some time. Before long others besides those in uniform will be facing the actualities of wartime inconvenience and sacrifice. But America expects every loyal American will shoulder his responsibility cheerfully. Preservation of his cherished liberties is worth any material privation.

The Russians voluntarily adopted three different names for the city Peter the Great founded in 1703—St. Petersburg, Petrograd, Leningrad. One name they evidently do not intend to adopt, however, is Hitlersburg.

Let's see, now. What countries remain for Herr Hitler to sign up to a non-aggression pact?

At Every Door

Nazi Soldiers Don't Write Like Crusaders

The letters home of German soldiers, particularly those written in recent months, are far more expressive of the mental attitude of these field-gray fighters than is the war correspondence of Nazi journalists at the front.

Within the rigid limitations of the press, radio and the films, where all expression is controlled by a formula now become familiar, individual observations and aspirations cannot find utterance, and thus the soldier's letter home has come to have a special importance as the one medium of personal thought.

Frequently certain passages pass unnoticed in these letters, and reach home uncensored. Such passages are not always dangerous to the State, but, on the other hand, they are observations and revelations that would not be permitted in any German newspaper. Obviously, these individual reflections and impressions convey much more about the hopes of the German soldier and his general point of view than do any of the official and semiofficial communiqués.

I have read many of these letters and I have noticed the frequency with which in them appear various familiar Nazi party slogans. When these appeared, I always asked the age of the letter writer. This led to the interesting conclusion that most of these slogans were repeated, parrot-fashion, by men between the ages of 25 and 35. Somewhat surprising to me was the fact that most of the letters I examined from older men, together with those written by younger soldiers, were far more critical and free in expression.

* * *

But it would be rash to conclude that there is among the soldier youth of the land any widespread hostility to the present form of government. For the irony and skepticism of these young men embraces everything. It is applied impartially to the church and to the institutions of democracy no less than to those of totalitarianism.

Nobody can bamboozle us. . . . That is the dominating note in all the letters the writer has seen from the younger generation under German arms. In brief, it is the universal attitude of German youth. So far as they are concerned, they "see through everything." My impression is, reading their letters, that they are devoted only to their immediate leaders and to their comrades in the ranks.

Of greatest influence among them are those with whom they are in daily contact. If their commander is a "regular guy," they will, in the phrase of one letter writer, "go with him against everything and everyone unto death." That typical attitude might some day prove highly dangerous to the Nazi State.

The soldier's company or regimental commander is often worshiped, to judge by many of these letters, to sentimental extremes. Also to be noted is the fact that there is rarely any protest against discipline. Many of these letters suggest that the distance between officers and men has diminished. Battalion commanders spend their evenings with the men, to judge by some of this correspondence.

Incidentally, in few of these letters is the enemy treated with contempt; the individual soldier, when it comes to his opinion of the British, is far more sober and respectful than the Nazi war correspondent. In none of this correspondence from the front have I found any of the sarcastic, coarse and derisive expressions applied to the British which are the stock-in-trade of the German newspaper writers.

Typical is the written remark from a German soldier stationed at Lodz, Poland, that "our newspaper representations of Churchill as an idiotic clown are too stupid. We should be above such coarseness." And despite the succession of German victories in the field and in the air, the fighting power of the enemy is regarded by the individual German soldier with far more respect than the enemy receives in the Nazi press.

* * *

Some fatalistic expression may be found in almost every letter. The world may shiver at this attitude, which is without basis in any moral or ideological conception, but founded in a purely mechanical fulfillment of duty. Perhaps a few lines written from Poland by a young German soldier are explanatory. They are:

"You will remember that when I was 13, I had to wait in line for bread. You know that I was alone, lost, without support from any human being or institution in Germany. The same fate was shared by thousands of others. We longed to get away from that disorder. We wanted to know where we stood, what we had to do.

"But in building an orderly society, we Germans have succeeded only in the army and in our military organizations. I know hundreds among us here who prefer this life at the front to our existence at home, for at least now we know where we belong and we have some sense of values."

Such quotations do not suggest that the German army is "revolutionary" in aim, as the press maintains. There is among these soldiers, old and young, a spirit of calm, almost of indifference. They do not write as though they were crusaders in a revolution for a "New Order."—"A. B." in *Weltwoche*, Zurich, Switzerland.

The Wide Horizon

Willkie Strikes for Unity

By Nate White

SAN FRANCISCO

Wendell Willkie, the private citizen, outshone Wendell Willkie, the Republican nominee for President, in his most recent visit to the Pacific Coast. It was the same informal Willkie, but there was a more serious cast to his voice, and there was an unselfish grandeur about the 1941 trip which the 1940 political caravan lacked, almost necessarily.

While sacrificing none of his privileges as an American citizen in criticizing his Government where he thought constructive criticism was due, Mr. Willkie declared that the Nation can have only one President and one foreign policy at a time. He implied that 1940 was the year for debate, not 1941, and that loyal Americans should support the foreign policy of the Administration earnestly.

Mr. Willkie's attitude is an historic parallel to the support accorded Abraham Lincoln in his efforts to preserve the Union by his defeated opponent, Stephen A. Douglas.

* * *

Should President Roosevelt disclose every move in advance to the American people? To Mr. Willkie such a question is absurd. The President must be prepared to act suddenly and swiftly, he said, and he must not be hampered by publicity. To Wendell Willkie, Franklin Delano Roosevelt is the outward expression of the American Nation today. He is the symbol of democracy. He represents the outcome of an exceptionally vigorous Presidential campaign in which debate was not limited, punches were not "pulled," and in which decisions were made. To Wendell Willkie, the American way in an emergency is to support the President.

Despite these firm convictions, Mr. Willkie refused to criticize by name any isolationist leader, although he did declare that the President should not be obligated to tell the United States Senate every move he contemplated. In avoiding personalities, Mr. Willkie obviously sought to bring about unity in national thought rather than to split hairs over certain persons.

Of one thing Wendell Willkie is certain: The United States can outproduce the German industrial war machine. His faith in American enterprise and American ingenuity is boundless, and his information is firsthand because he has seen the American industrial machine at work.

Yet as Mr. Willkie sees it, the President must not delay in naming a co-ordinator of defense. It is not a need for less defense and less action to the Republican 1940 nominee, but more and more defense and more and more action. There must be a co-ordination and a unity, he said, which will outdistance the Nazis at their own game.

* * *

The issues of today are amazingly simple, as Mr. Willkie reasons them. Briefly this is his analysis:

Adolf Hitler has built a force which can live only by expanding. Everything in its way must go, Christianity, the churches, liberty and individuality of men and women, the British Empire, and the United States of America. If Hitler is to maintain himself in power, the United States must disintegrate. With such a malicious, destructive force in the world, can the United States remain calmly aside and wait for its turn? No! It must anticipate every Nazi move and plan its own moves ahead of Hitler's. Bases must be established wherever military and naval technicians think necessary. Moves must be quick and sudden. The Navy must be used to insure that American-made goods, manufactured for the express purpose of defeating Hitlerism, are delivered without loss.

"It is better to keep war out of America than America out of war," Mr. Willkie declared, adding that it was his "deliberate conviction" that fewer American lives would be lost in action to defeat Hitler than in waiting within America's shores merely in defense.

Mr. Willkie came to the Coast, he said, entirely at his own expense because he thought every American should do all he could these days to unite the Nation behind the President of the United States. His appearance here was sponsored by Americans United, a spontaneous group of hundreds of Californians, which sprang into existence as an expression of discontent with the program of the isolationists.

Here the mass meeting was said to have set a record for the Civic Auditorium with more than 12,000 persons inside, and several thousand listening by amplifiers outside. In Southern California, the unity mass meeting in Hollywood Bowl is estimated to have attracted 19,000.

Thinking Toward Peace: Fortune Round Table's Conclusions

This newspaper, convinced that no sound peace can be made with Hitlerism, and that constructive thinking toward genuine peace is the best answer to Nazi peace offensives, is presenting under this title some of the proposals for newer new orders. We shall have something to say about some of them and we hope readers will join the discussion. Today we present excerpts from the majority report of the Eighth Fortune Round Table at Princeton, N. J.

It is essential for America and Britain to use their rearmament programs so as to create *at once* a superior military and economic nucleus around which other peoples can gradually be rallied—a nucleus having enough power to dictate the termination of the present war and also the character of the next peace. We shall call this nucleus the Democratic Bloc, and we propose the following steps on its behalf:

1. Formation of an Anglo-American Technical Board to work out common specifications for both American and British matériel. . . .

2. Closest co-operation between the defense agencies in Washington and the supply ministries in London, Ottawa, and elsewhere. . . .

3. Creation of a United States Department of Economic Defense, to attack other types of problems, the most important of which is that of the raw-material surpluses that exist in many countries, particularly in Latin America and colonial areas. This agency should work in close co-operation with the British Ministry of Economic Warfare. . . .

4. Immediate reduction of the United States tariff by 50 per cent at least for the period of the war—except upon goods from aggressor countries and upon farm imports where huge domestic surpluses already exist. . . .

5. Adherence to a prudent United States fiscal policy in prosecuting the rearmament effort. . . .

6. Appointment of an official commission to prepare a program of post-war demobilization. . . .

Demobilization Period Tasks

At the end of the present war we believe the task of reconstruction should be entrusted, not to a hurriedly convened peace conference, but to the organs already developed by the Democratic Bloc during the present war. What we envisage is a continuing organism—a kind of permanent negotiating body—to sweep away the debris of the present war and lay economic and political foundations for the future. . . .

This bloc will be confronted with three major tasks:

1. Public order and relief. Defeated Germany must be disarmed; it must evacuate the territory of the occupied nations. The Democratic Bloc should assist in the restoration of free governments in the occupied territories and extend relief to any country where starvation is threatened. . . .

2. The political problem. . . . While the Democratic Bloc should not attempt to impose a common pattern of government on every country, we do believe that each nation, as a condition of membership in the Democratic Bloc, should accept a Bill of Rights guaranteeing certain civil liberties.

The second political task of the demobilization period should be the regional or federal organization of Europe, if not of other areas, subject to a guarantee of cultural autonomy and local government. . . .

3. The demobilization of war economies. Under the auspices of the Democratic Bloc each government should bring about the orderly demobilization of its rearmament economy along parallel lines. Men should not be discharged from army units and munition plants until they have a chance of being absorbed elsewhere. . . .

During the demobilization period government spending will have to be continued temporarily to afford work relief and to assist in the reorganization of industries.

In addition to developing parallel expansion programs, the Democratic Bloc should use the demobilization period to create a freer trading area. Members of the bloc must progressively reduce their tariffs, liberalize their exchange controls and quotas, and extend the benefit of all clearing agreements to every member of the bloc. During this period programs should also be framed relating to colonial areas, raw materials, shipping, migration and other questions so as to remove obstacles to the full use of the World's resources. . . .

The New Order of Free Peoples

As nations, regions, or federations complete their constitutions they can be admitted to full membership in the Democratic Bloc. . . . [which] will become merged into a New Order of Free Peoples based on a concept of equality . . . Whatever its precise form, we believe the United States should contribute to its success by accepting the following obligations:

1. Participate in machinery for the settlement of international disputes and in a system of effective sanctions against aggressors.

2. Accept the responsibilities of a creditor nation.

3. Conclude agreements regulating domestic economic policies that might otherwise injure other peoples.

4. Participate in agreements for the reduction of armaments.

At the close of the present war the United States and other members of the Democratic Bloc should maintain their military superiority until an effective international system is created, promoting world economic expansion on the one hand and effective collective security on the other. Once such an effort is successful, reduction of armaments must be undertaken.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Stab of Intolerance

The Council Against Intolerance in America makes the ominous statement that it possesses "evidence that divisive propaganda is being used by the Nazis to disrupt morale in the camps." To help counter these efforts it has just issued a program handbook, "Calling All Americans," for use by group leaders working with the troops.

There are passages in this booklet that ought to make any soldier think: "Let's take a look at ourselves. When you were a youngster, what kind of people did your family dislike? Did you hear talk at home against the Jews or the Negroes or the Catholics or the Methodists or the Chinese? Did you hate city people or Bostonians or Southerners, or those who didn't speak English very well?"

To think a prejudice through to its sources is sometimes to get rid of it. A soldier in battle isn't likely to ask the religion or racial origin of the man at his side. He wants to know will he stand or run, will he help a man when he's hurt, will he share his water or his rations when there isn't enough. . . .

In this war we are all soldiers. A sneer, an unworthy discrimination, may be a blow struck for Hitler, may strike down a loyal comrade at our side.—*New York Times.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year . . . $12.00 — Three months . $3.00
Six months . . $6.00 — One month . . . $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.